The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The Great Battle Continued Through Seven Days.

IMMENSE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Terrific Onslaught of the Rebels on Our New Position.

Final and Overwhelming Defeat of the Enemy.

Death of Stonewall Jackson and Gen. Barnwell Rhett.

Gen. Magruder Reported to be a Prisoner.

Gen. McClellan Safe and Confident in His New Position.

Arrival of Considerable Reinforcements.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 3—3:12 P. M.

A dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, just received at the War Department, dated "From Berkley, Harrison's Bar, July 2, 5:30 P. M.," states that he has succeeded in getting his army to that place, on the banks of the James River, and had lost but one gun, which had to be abandoned last night, (Tuesday,) because it broke down; that an hour and half ago the rear of the wagon train was within a mile of the camp, and only one wagon abandoned; that we had a severe battle yesterday (Tuesday,) that we beat the enemy to-day, the men fighting even better than before; that all the men are in good spirits, and that the reinforcements from Washington have arrived.

ADVICES FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 1.

A gunboat has just arrived here from the scene of action yesterday, ten miles above City Point.

That division of our army has been fighting five days, and has retreated about 17 miles.

The fight of yesterday was most terrific, the enemy having three to our one.

The battle commenced with our land forces, and after about four hours' fighting, our gunboats got in range, and poured into the rebels a heavy and incessant fire.

This fire the rebels stood about two hours and then retreated.

Our troops have captured, notwithstanding their disadvantages, a large number of artillery pieces and 2,000 prisoners.

Among the prisoners captured is the Rebel General MAGRUDER.

The place where this last action took place is near Turkey Creek.

The retreat of the rebels last evening was with great disorder, and their loss has been very heavy, much greater it is thought than ours.

There is nothing definite, however, in regard to losses.

In the retreat forced upon Gen. McCLELLAN by the superior numbers of the enemy, I learn that he had to spike his siege guns and leave them on the field, after burning the carriages. The nature of the ground rendered it impossible to move them. [This, it will be seen, is denied by Gen. McCLELLAN himself.]

In the retreat many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind. There are, of course, innumerable reports and rumors here, but I send only what appears to be authentic.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 1.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded alone yesterday (Monday) is said not to have been less than four thousand, but we hear nothing definite of the loss on either side.

Gen. Shields' army arrived here this morning, and have proceeded up the James River. They came in vessels via Annapolis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 2,—9 P. M.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* has just arrived here from City Point with upwards of 300 wounded on board.

A gentleman who came down in charge of them informs me that *yesterday was the sixth day that the battle has been going on, with the most terrific fighting the sun ever shone upon.* It has extended the whole length of the line.

We have lost a great many men in killed, wounded and missing, probably *fifteen to twenty thousand.*

He informs me that Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters are at Harding's Landing to-day, and his lines extend five miles above toward Richmond. This move of the right wing of the army was predetermined upon and planned ten days ago, and would have been carried out sooner, but for certain reasons well known in the army, but which it would not be proper to state. The enemy's forces have greatly outnumbered ours in almost every action, *but notwithstanding this they have been repulsed oftener than we have and their loss far exceeds ours.*

Yesterday Gen. McCLELLAN is said to have captured a whole rebel brigade, and took from them several rifle cannon, and other pieces.

It is now said that we have lost very few of our siege guns, most of them having been recovered in safety.

There have been a great many wounded prisoners taken on both sides.

Our informant says that Gen. McCLELLAN and his Staff all agree that the present position of our army is *far more advantageous as a base of operations against Richmond than that hitherto occupied.*

The gunboats can now be brought to bear, and materially aid in carrying on the work.

Some of our regiments have suffered terribly, while others have but little. The New-York Fifth suffered terribly. They made a most heroic struggle, and made great havoc among the enemy. About one-half their number are killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. They were in the fight at Cold Harbor, and fought against desperate odds.

Our left wing was engaged yesterday, July 1, up to 8 o'clock, with the enemy, mostly with artillery.

The enemy's force, gathered from prisoners, who were members of Beauregard's Western army, was 185,000 men, whilst our effective force did not exceed 95,000.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Monday, announced the death of Gen. "Stonewall" JACKSON, and of Gen. BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina.

ADVICES RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

A person arrived in this City last evening from the field of battle before Richmond, having left there on Tuesday evening, July 1, at 9 P. M.

At that time Gen. McCLELLAN's advance was three miles northwest of Hardin's Landing, and within fifteen miles of Richmond.

The enemy was terribly repulsed in the battle of Monday, which was sanguinary in the extreme. We were attacked at four different points, and summarily repulsed the enemy three, when they pressed HEINTZELMAN's left very hard, but SUMNER went to his relief, and they were finally repulsed with great slaughter. HEINTZELMAN captured eight guns and a whole brigade of rebels, 1,600, including their Colonels—PENDLETON, of Louisiana, ex-Congressman LAMAR, of Georgia, and McGOWAN, of South Carolina.

Our transportation was all safely removed but seventy-five wagons, which were burned in camp.

The enemy's attack, on Monday, was fierce in the extreme. Kearney, Hooker, Richardson, Sedgwick, Smith and McCall participated.

The reserve under McCALL suffered severely, and Gens. McCALL and REYNOLDS were probably taken prisoners, as they were missing Tuesday night. Gen. MEADE is severely wounded, and Gens. BURNS and BROOKS slightly.

Stonewall Jackson is undoubtedly killed. Gen. McCLELLAN, after the fullest investigation, credits the report; all the prisoners corroborating it.

The rebel General J. R. ANDERSON was mortally wounded in the action at Savage's Station on Sunday.

On Monday night intrenchments were begun and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. The first boat of reinforcements arrived just as our correspondent left. Supplies were also coming in in abundance.

Our total loss in the whole six days' terrific fighting, from Wednesday up to Monday night, is about twelve thousand, seven thousand five hundred of which were lost in the battle of Friday on the right.

Col. McQUADE of New-York; Col. CASS, of Massachusetts; Maj. PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania, and all the field officers of the Duryea Zouaves heretofore reported killed or wounded, and many others, are alive and well.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD POINT, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

I did not write you yesterday, because the reports were coming in so thick and contradictory, that, without having time to thoroughly sift them, you would be just as likely to receive wrong as right information. What little I am now permitted to tell you is, therefore, reliable; for I have taken pains to obtain it from trustworthy eye-witnesses, or from parties who ought to be thoroughly well posted.

Whatever may be the impression in New-York there is but one conclusion arrived at here by all intelligent people, in spite of all that the army, pedlers and other skedaddling croakers have to say, and that is that the terrific battle which has been raging for the last four or five days has exhibited the most masterly strategy on the part of McCLELLAN, and bravery in himself, his officers and his men. So far from there being anything like defeat in his position, it is eminent success, and the enemy, without intending it, could not have better contrived to play into his hands.

I have just been on board the *George Washington*, which arrived this morning with 391 sick and wounded; among others, Gen. MEADE, and Brig.-Gen. W. A. GORMAN, of SEDGWICK's Division—the former wounded very severely by the fragment of a shell passing through his body, and the latter prostrate by sickness. I have had a long and interesting conversation with one of the patients—a Captain of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, and a man of great intelligence—and I was glad to find, not only in the facts he advanced, but in the cheerful and confident view he took of the dreadful struggle now going on, a full corroboration of the opinion so earnestly sustained by the TIMES and its correspondents.

The whole affair is simply this: As soon as McCLELLAN discovered—by the bold raid of STUART near the White House, and other indications—that the enemy had an intent upon that point, he at once came to the conclusion to turn that to account; and, by luring them on to a spot that could be of no ultimate use to them, and too far removed from his own base of operations, concentrated his forces on the James River, where he could have the aid of our gunboats—the terror of the rebels. For this reason—and long before any descent was made upon PORTER's right wing—Gen. McCLELLAN had caused to be removed to his centre all the army stores, provisions, &c., from the White House, and all the rest by transports down the York River, leaving but a small portion there (variously estimated at from $5,000 to $20,000, though probably nearer the first sum) to be destroyed, in the event of the enemy approaching sooner than they could remove it.

THE RECENT GREAT BATTLES.

Map Showing Richmond, Fort Darling, the Line of the James River, the Present Location of Gen. McClellan, and the Scene of the Recent Great Battles.

So certain is this, that many days elapsed before there was any demonstration at the White House, loaded vessels were seen coming down the York River and up the James, with what intent people did not *then* know, though they do *now*. All this being arranged, orders were given for PORTER's wing to fall back, and *he was doing so when attacked by the rebels.* The result was that, after great slaughter on both sides, McCLELLAN has reached the very spot he intended on the James River, with all his equipments, and allowed the rebels to go into the very trap he had prepared for them. Does this look like defeat?

Much excitement prevailed here yesterday (Monday) when news came of the bloody work of the last two days, and the information that our army was on rations which must soon be exhausted. This fear is now, however, entirely removed. Boats, loaded with provisions, are rapidly going up the James River in abundance, and twelve vessels had already unloaded when my informant left, which was at 6 o'clock last evening. I was also informed that Gen. McCLELLAN is in a strong position, under cover from gunboats, and able to hold his own until reinforcements come. The latter we know are rapidly on the way to him—though whence and in what number I am not at liberty to say. Well sustained in the position he now holds, there can be no doubting his success.

Some people here are contemplating not only the possibility but the probability of the rebels venturing down the peninsula as far as Yorktown, and even further. It is almost to be hoped they will have the foolhardiness to do so. They might thereby gain the glory of shedding more human blood, but they will only be rushing on their own destruction. Shut up between the York and James rivers, without a plank afloat to confront our gunboats on them, it is difficult to see how they could either hold anything or sustain themselves there, while every man taken from their forces to go there is only increasing McCLELLAN's chances of entering Richmond.

It is the province of those of your correspondents who were on the battle-field to give the details of what passed under their own eyes. I am merely giving you impressions derived from those who actually took a part in the fights, and who betray not the remotest symptoms of despondence. They all assured me that never did a General live who commanded more thoroughly the love of his men, and one of them said, with deep emotion, that there was not a man in his army who would not die for him. Should calamity befall our noble young chieftain before Richmond, through lack of strength before overwhelming numbers—and under no other circumstances could he fail—God help the truckling politicians, who will have brought him and his country to such extremity! He has done all that man can do. He has the indorsement of men, both at home and from abroad, who stand high in the ranks of war; and if disaster attends him, the responsibility not only should, but will be placed upon other shoulders than his. To know how deeply the army feel upon this subject, one should mix with them, as we correspondents are compelled to do; and you may depend upon it, a long account is being scored up against some political marplots of the Press and Congress.

Among the reports here which I have heard, but know not whether to credit or not, is that Gen. McCALL was wounded in the neck on Sunday, and is now a prisoner in Richmond; also that "Stonewall JACKSON" is killed. Mr. SYMONS, Chaplain of the Fourth Michigan, who is unceasing in his attentions to his men, begged me to correct the following mistakes in one of your cotemporaries:

Col. McQUADE, of the Fourteenth New-York, reported as killed on Friday last, was seen yesterday at the head of his regiment in good health.

Col. ROBERTS, First Michigan, also reported killed, is not dead, but only slightly wounded.

Capt. SPALDING, Fourth Michigan, also reported killed, was seen in perfect health yesterday.

Capt. R. G. DEPUY, Company K, Fourth Michigan, was instantly killed on Friday last; also Lieut. T. B. JONES, Company B, Fourth Michigan, in the same engagement.

We are awaiting, with intense excitement, the result of the next two or three days; but unless something worse arrives than we have yet heard, Richmond must and will be ours in a few days.

NEMO.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following list of killed and wounded is additional to that published yesterday:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

FIRST NEW-YORK.

T. Ryan, Co. H—hand. | Sergt. S. W. Legonts, Co. E—finger off.
Sergt. P. Stumpt, Co. C—arm. | J. Stansbury, Co. A—arm.
James Higgins, Co. B—hand.

SECOND NEW-YORK.

W. B. Sandford, Co. K—wrist. | G. Wilson, Co. C—sick.
J. Post, Co. K—back. | D. Lamb, Co. I—arm.
J. Sheckle, Co. C—sick. | P. Costello, Co. F—sick.

FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Geo. Cartwright, Co. G—wrist. | James O. Reed, Co. H—mouth.
P. Aubreght, Co. G—head. | Sergt. J. W. Sharter, Co. D—arm.
E. Momon, Co. B—leg. | Thomas Murphy, Co. G—shoulder.
G. F. Dorson, Co. I—head. | Sergt. Geo. A. Mitchel, Co. F—head.
A. K. Wolomen, Co. I—leg. | M. Whet, Co. G—rupture.
J. Fesley, Co. I—leg. | —— Shreffer, Co. K—arm, (amputated.)
J. W. Brown, Co. I—head. | E. C. Tucker, Co. H—foot.
Thos. Holloran, Co. D—arm.
Andrew Williams, Co. D—thigh.
John Brogan, Co. C—sh'l'r.

C. Klisman, Co. F—hand. | J. S. Stout, Co. F—wound'd.
M. B. Powers, Co. H—hand. | Geo. W. Leavitt, Co. F—wounded.
Jas. Rupert, Co. C—arm. | Jas. Mahoney, Co. F—wounded.
C. O. Miller, Co. F—hand. | J. W. Neal, Co. F—wounded.
F. Higgins, Co. H—thigh. | W. Sweeney, Co. E—wound'd.
[illegible] | T. Russell, Co. F—wounded.
J. A. Moore, Co. A—arm. | Capt. Partridge, Co. I—killed.
Wm. G. Ryan, Co. E—killed. | C. Allen, Co. E—killed.
S. Daily, Co. F—killed. | A. Rierien, Co. D—killed.
H. Mandeville, Co. F—killed.
C. O'Neill, Co. F—killed.
Sergt. Phillips, Co. F—wounded and prisoner.

TENTH NEW-YORK.

T. M'Gonnigal, Co. H—leg. | M. Roscroft, Co. I—thigh.
W. Collins, Co. F—foot. | H. Seymour, Co. D—hand.
Jas. Kueen, Co. F—head.

TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

Jas. Kelly, Co. E—[illegible] | Lt. Oliver, Co. E—wounded.
Philip Ready, Co. D. | Lt. Richards, Co. E—wounded.
Dan'l A. Ryan, Co. E—arm. | —— Wetmore, Co. E—missing.
Sergeant S. A. Carpenter, Co. H—shoulder. | Corporal Garrison, Co. E—wounded and prisoner.
M. Dodge—arm.

FOURTEENTH NEW-YORK.

R. Sprague, Co. H—side. | J. Bebee, Co. F—shoulder.
Corp. Sid. Day, Co. I—face. | M. [illegible], Co. E—hand.
Sergt. D. R. Butts, Co. I—hand. | P. Lishion, Co. E—hand.
A. M. Gennacher, Co. I—hand. | Lieut. Skillen—killed.
| Major Davis—missing.
| Capt. Harris—wounded.

SIXTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Col. Harlan—seriously. | L. Redger, Co. I—hand.
G. H. Hollow, Co. I—hand. | J. A. Powers, Co. B—arm.
W. Wayne, Co. G—arm. | E. J. Sanford, Co. F—hand.
J. Rawdon, Co. I—arm. | J. O'Connor, Co. G—hand.

EIGHTEENTH NEW-YORK.

S. T. Stevenson, Co. D—neck. | O. C. Starr, Co. H—arm.
P. Mullen, Co. F—head. | E. C. Seiden, Co. B—shoulder.
A. King, Co. F—hand. | M. Curey, Co. E—neck.
J. G. Riley, Co. K—left arm. | W. Oliver, Co. C—neck.
J. P. Shay, Co. F—forehead. | J. Flynn, Co. C—hand.
Sergt. R. Wiseman, Co. G—arm. | Thos. Kerns, Co. F—head.

TWENTIETH NEW-YORK.

S. Solomon, Co. E—leg. | A. Hayes—neck.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

A. Jack, Co. D—hand. | J. Geby, Co. A—head.
Sgt. T. Toomey, Co. G—hand.

TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

W. Griffiths, Co. H—shoulder. | H. Hammond, Co. G—breast.
G. Lady, Co. H—hand. | Sgt. E. B. Stillwell, Co. F—wounded.
F. Driscoll, Co. A—wrist and head. | J. K. Barbeet, Co. E—w'nd'd.
J. Bonne, Co. E—elbow. | 2d-Lt. J. Webster, Co. E—wounded.
H. M. Hibbard, Co. E—shoulder. | W. Crawford, Co. E—w'nd'd.
S. Backman, Co. E—neck. | E. Butler, Co. E—w'nd'd.

THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

Jas. Kelly, Co. I—neck.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

S. Rosendale, Co. K—arm. | John Deal, Co. D—hand.
A. J. Fermon, Co. C. | J. I. Peck, Co. I—head.
Wm. Simpson—arm.

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

K. Roden—sick. | John Adams, Co. G—hand.
L. Martin, Co. D—sick.

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

C. Grobert, Co. C—hand. | F. Hoffmaster, Co. I—breast.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK.

Sergt. J. A. Emory—hand.

FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

N. H. Burham, Co. C—hand. | J. McCowan, Co. G—hand.

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Fred. Coppa, Co. C—hand and side. | Ger. Chisholm, Co. B—leg.
| Felix Gallman, Co. C—arm.

FIFTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK.

G. H. Avery.

SIXTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

F. Hays, Co. B—hand.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

J. Quinn, Co. C—died in the hospital.

SEVENTIETH NEW-YORK.

G. Goodall, Co. C—elbow.

SEVENTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

P. Donnelly, Co. F.

SEVENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

J. Wright, Co. H—hand and foot. | H. Hogan, Co. F—leg.
| A. J. Hickey, Co. F—arm.

SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

A. Dell, Co. E—finger off. | G. A. Coffin, Co. B—shoulder.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

D. S. Brown, Co. G—side.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

S. E. Henington, Co. C—head.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST NEW-YORK.

I. Hall, Company B—hand.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Daniel Conner, Co. A. | —— Townsend, Co. C—wrist.
Corporal Jones, Co. A. | W. Goth, Co. C—arm.

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

H. Harbaugh, Co. A—arm. | J. Kocher, Co. A—back.
P. F. Holland, Co. A—shoulder.

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

William H. Schively, Co. I—shoulder. | N. S. Horner, Co. A—left shoulder.
J. W. Davis, Co. K—shoulder. | J. Grimes, Co. B—shoulder.
Wm. M. Culp, Co. A—arm. | Wm. Portaine, Co. B—arm.
Solomon Saylor, Co. F—arm. | Joseph Winters, Co. B—arm.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

A. Bane, Co. I—leg. | R. Britton, Co. H—leg.
R. Sayres, Co. I—wounded.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

S. M. Drum, Co. G—arm. | H. A. Steward, Co. B—arm.
Corporal Hugh Gattines, Co. K—thigh. | H. Larkee, Co. G—breast.
W. H. Miner, Co. I—breast. | E. H. Miner, Co. G—shoulder.
Job Franks, Co. I—arm. | Walter Gruben, Co. B—leg.
Francis Groben, Co. B—nose. | John C. Gray, Co. B—breast.
J. H. Sweeney, Co. H—arm. | J. L. Francis, Co. G—thigh.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Robt. H. Rells, Co. I—leg. | C. Betts, Co. B—hand.
J. W. Denthile—hand.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Edward Hoffman, Co. C—face.

THIRTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

D. W. Keever—hip.

FIFTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

F. Medlin, Co. K—hand.

SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. T. B. Monks—wounded and prisoner. | Private Shenan, Co. F—k'l'd.
Capt. R. J. Crozier—wounded badly. | Private Mintmeer, Co. G—wounded.
Lieut. W. J. Patterson—w'nd. | Corp. Randolph, Co. F—wounded.
Lieut. Bell—wounded. | George M. Gaffy, Co. F—wounded.
Lieut. Cunningham—w'nd. | Robert Finnfrock, Co. F—wounded.
Lieut. Lowry, Acting Adjutant—wounded. | Capt. F. Brown—wounded and missing.
Lieut. Betts, (accidentally burned) Co. B—wounded. | W. King, Co. K—dead.
Privates Courain and Mack, Co. B—killed. | L. Eshemish, Co. F—w'n'd.

SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

E. Erwin, Co. G—wrist. | H. White, Co. F—leg.
S. Edwards, Co. G—finger. | W. Gleason, Co. A—arm.
T. Ruth, Co. G—left leg. | Joel Martin, Co. K—face.
J. M. Stark, Co. H—shoul'r. | C. H. Miersch—leg.
S. Mersaick, Co. A—neck. | G. R. Gray, Co. F—hand.
J. K. Wilson, Co. F—face. | A. Fisher—hand.

SEVENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA—BAXTER'S ZOUAVES.

E. Allman, Co. H—finger off. | F. Hogg, Co. L—back.
George Allen, Co. B—foot. | James Story, Co. I—foot.

EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

John Hughes, Co. F—hand.

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

Thos. W. King, Co. C—foot. | O. L. Otis, Co. D—arm.
F. J. Teach—chest. | J. A. Howe, Co. E—arm.
Sergt. J. E. Mosier, Co. H—breast. | Col. J. W. McLane—killed.
John Bryne, Co. B—hips. | Capts. Zeigler, Harris and Wood—wounded.
Maj. L. H. Nagle—wounded.

NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

H. J. Penrose, Co. B—foot. | F. Kirts, Co. A—forehead.

NINETY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. Gosline—sev'ly wound'd. | Corp. McAleer, Co. K—wounded.
Maj. Hobbs—sev'ly wound'd. | M. Pendergast, Co. K—wounded.
Lt. Donohue, Co. C—killed. | A. Stemm, Co. K—wound'd.
Lt. Robinson, Co. E—wounded. | J. Shannon, Co. K—wounded and prisoner.
Lt. Leginare, Co. F—wound'd. | E. L. Eddy, Co. K—wounded and prisoner.
D. McCarthy, Co. K—wounded and prisoner. | J. Barton, Co. K—wounded and prisoner.
E. Latham, Co. K—wounded and prisoner.
G. McBride, Co. K—killed.

NINETY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

P. Geslan, Co. I—arm. | J. Divine, Co. I.
W. Strother, Co. G—left leg. | D. Woodring, Co. E—head.
Milton Moyer, Co. D—finger.

FIRST NEW-JERSEY.

Sergt. C. G. Morton, Co. A—head. | J. Ellwood, Co. A—head.

SECOND NEW-JERSEY.

W. H. Warner, Co. A—sick. | W. Dougherty, Co. I—breast.
W. H. Beam, Co. K—face. | J. H. Warden, Co. K.

THIRD NEW-JERSEY.

Patrick Burn (or Brown), Co. B—nose, cheek and shoulder. | [illegible] Russell, Co. B—left arm.
Corp. S. Harris, Co. F—neck. | F. McRaund, Co. G—left wrist.
J. G. Lewallen, Co. D—arm. | B. D. McCooper, Co. K—shoulder.
F. J. Fox, Co. B—arm. | C. Bennett, Co. H—breast.
J. Blair, Co. B—shoulder and neck. | Wm. Kelley, Co. I—left shoulder.
F. W. Coull, Co. B—right arm. | F. Shank, Co. E—mouth.
W. A. Smith, Co. E—right arm. | R. C. Levick, Co. F—knee.
| J. Henry, Co. B—finger.
| J. Dillon, Co. G—shoulder.

FOURTH NEW-JERSEY.

Col. J. H. Simpson—missing and supposed to be killed. | A.—missing.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Hatch—missing and supposed to be killed. | 2d-Lt. H. Schroder, Co. A—missing.
Major Wm. Birney (brother of Brig.-Gen. Birney—missing, and supposed to be killed. | 1st-Lt. E. Wright, Co. D—missing.
Adjt. George H. Sturdifant—missing and supposed to be killed. | 2d-Lt. George Bennet, Co. D—missing.
Capt. Wm. Mevis—killed. | Capt. B. Ridgway—missing.
Capt. Wm. Mulford—killed. | 1st-Lt. T. C. Spear—missing.
Capt. A. Aaronson—killed. | G. H. Stubbins, Co. C—wrist.
Capt. Wm. Fetter—killed. | G. H. Reen, Co. K—stomach.
Capt. H. M. Jewett—killed. | Sgt. J. E. Doughty, Co. G—head.
Capt. Wm. Nipping—killed. | Sgt. H. Hopkins, Co. D—elbow.
First-Lieut. Wm. Myer, Co. [illegible] | J. Lane—shoulder.
| Jerome Shields, Co. G—arm.
| Wm. Hebert, Co. I—groin.

According to the statement of an officer, this regiment went into the fight with 600 men and only 81 can now be found. The six Captains first mentioned above were all killed within an hour after the fight commenced.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

M. Cotter, Co. G—arm.

FOURTH MICHIGAN.

W. L. Parks, Co. H—w'nd'd. | T. Hogan, Co. I—dead.
J. M. Miller, Co. I—w'nd'd. | W. Ross, Co. B—wounded.
B. M. Cotterell, Co. F—wounded. | L. A. Smith, Co. E—wounded.
A. D. Clark, Co. I—w'nd'd. | A. J. Deal, Co. I—wounded.
Sgt. J. Plummer, Co. I—wounded. | W. R. Balcom, Co. F—w'nd'd.
R. McDonough, Co. I—w'nd'd. | W. Robinson, Co. [illegible]
W. Breen, Co. I—w'nd'd. | C. P. Curtis, Co. G—[illegible]
M. T. Severance, Co. F—[illegible] | C. A. Rotter, Co. [illegible]
G. H. Lee, Co. G—wounded. | Lt. Jones and [illegible]—mortally [illegible]
H. A. Clark, Co. I—wounded badly. | J. Fleming, Co. [illegible]
Capt. Depuy, Co. I—killed. | L. Haviland, Co. [illegible]
Sgt. G. Rains, Co. I—w'nd'd badly. | Corp. J. T[illegible]
J. Clag, Co. I—dead. | A. B. C[illegible]
Entire loss of this regiment is [illegible]

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.

J. Doubleman, Co. A—arm. | W. A. Graves, Co. G—right [illegible]
S. W. Hilton, Co. G—head. | H. Palmer, Co. I—arm.
A. Smith, Co. G—finger.
Sgt. A. Cameron, Co. G—knee.

SECOND MAINE.

J. Winslow, Co. K.

FIFTH MAINE.

E. G. Bradbury, Co. C—shoulder. | [illegible] Evans, Co. D—head.
| [illegible] Lovely, Co. K—arm.

SEVENTH MAINE.

E. Irvin, Co. [illegible]—head.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

D. Sullivan, Co. [illegible]—breast. | Corp. M. Burley, Co. H—right arm.
T. Slattery, Co. [illegible]—right arm. | P. Flynn, Co. H—hand and arm.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

James Brennan, Co. G—side. | J. G. Holton, Co. I—contusion.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

M. Gorman, Co. I—hand. | J. Sullivan, Co. I—foot.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Springfield and its Surroundings—Some Capital Traits of Greene County—Martial Law, as Administered by Gen. Brown.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, June 26, 1862.

The little town of Springfield, Missouri, is destined to be hereafter as famous as any of its larger sisters of the same name. Five armies occupied it in succession in little more than six months. Here PRICE wintered his "butternuts." Here FREMONT was superseded by the still more impracticable HUNTER. Above all, here the honest, fearless, lamented LYON fell; and here he was buried. We have already too many Springfields upon the catalogue of American towns. In honor of a sterling patriot, an able General, and an honest man, let this city hereafter be named Lyon. I make the motion; who says Aye?

The City of Springfield—for, although it has less than 2,000 inhabitants, it is an incorporated borough—is the capital of Greene County, the oldest and wealthiest county in Southwestern Missouri. Although this single county has subsisted five armies since last harvest, besides feeding its own numerous citizens, there is still an abundance of grain in the country, and cattle are so plenty that they sell for 2½ cents per pound as they stand. This is certainly a fertile and a lovely land. The soil is of a rich chocolate color, and feels slightly unctuous as it is rubbed in the hand. It is everywhere irrigated by springs, which are supplied by underground streams. The whole country beneath the surface is honeycombed by a labyrinth of subterranean caves and rivers. Sometimes they pour forth from the side of some rocky bluff with sufficient volume to turn a mill; sometimes they gush out in bubbling fountains, called boiling springs, though the water is cold as ice. The very well-digger is likely to find a cave where truth is said to dwell; and in some places you may put your ear to the ground and hear the water trickling below. These are called roaring springs. Above the surface are large forests, filled with small game, and in Summer vocal with the twittering of birds. The forests are interspersed with prairies equally large, which undulate like the waves of the sea, and like the sea ever vary in their expression, always sublime, always beautiful, but changing their color with every fortnight, now dressed in white, and now in crimson, and now in purple and now in gold. Thickly matted clumps of the beautiful hazel and the brilliant but slovenly sumach spring up everywhere, whose impenetrable shade affords a secure lurking-place for bushwhackers. And over all sail clouds which can thunder as no other clouds can, clouds whose gorgeous beauty at the close of day must surely outshine the splendor even of an Italian sunset. As for Greene County, if you would know it, imagine a continent of forest, dotted here and there by lakes of smiling prairie, with two larger lakes of irregular contour near the centre, separated by a forest isthmus. The isthmus of timber skirts the famous Wilson's Creek, and this creek, more familiarly known as the Jordan, flows through our city, dividing its inhabitants, like the dwellers in Canaan, into the Jordanic and trans-Jordanic tribes.

This is Greene County; and hither, as soon as the war is ended, will flock the sturdy sons of Iowa and Illinois, whose eyes have been charmed by its beauty and fertility. The better class of Southerners will flee from the anarchy which, I think, will reign in Secessia for a time after the close of the war, and many of them will find here a resting place. Even now they are coming daily from Arkansas, running away from the Conscription Act. The rebel scouts are stationed in a long line along the border to prevent them, but Gen. BROWN, who is now in command of this District, has sent a considerable force of cavalry to Cassville, near the line; and from Cassville they have proceeded in three directions—south, southeast and southwest—to break them up. Gen. BROWN's troops move with great rapidity. They have lately had two encounters with jayhawking bands of Confederate guerrillas. The last was at Pineville, where our forces completely routed a band which numbered about 150.

Gen. BROWN has been here but a little while, yet he has won the favorable opinion of those who know him best by the manifestation of mingled firmness and moderation. He has recently issued an order in accordance with SCOFIELD's General Order No. 2, requiring every inhabitant, male and female, to take the oath of allegiance, and depriving those who refuse to take it of all rights of citizenship. They cannot even leave their premises without being liable to arrest. This order calls forth a great variety of comments. Some acquiesce cheerfully. Other men, equally loyal, complain that it puts Union men and rebels upon an equal footing. Secessionists, of course, are disgusted. They will be still more tried when his next order appears, in accordance with SCOFIELD's last General Order. Secession sympathizers will be held personally responsible for the acts of Confederate guerrillas, and if any Union citizen is shot, a fine of $5,000 will be assessed upon his disloyal neighbors. If a Union citizen is wounded, his disloyal neighbors must make up a purse of a thousand dollars for him. And they must reimburse him for all stolen property. Gen. BROWN will enforce this order strictly. If I had a family, now that my life is insured for $5,000, I should certainly get shot. Butternut-colored homespun, once very popular in this country, is now very difficult to sell. It is known as the "Secesh uniform," and is considered dangerous. KICKAPOO.

A UNION MEETING IN MEMPHIS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, writing from Memphis under date of June 25, gives the following sketch of a Union meeting held in that city on the day preceding:

"The attendance was not large—not more than five hundred persons, only two or three hundred of whom were citizens, having been present—nor was it expected the attendance would be large, as the affair had been suddenly gotten up, merely for the purpose of making an inauguration in loyal political movements in Memphis.

Dr. B. F. C. BROOKS, a highly respected and respectable citizen, a native of the South, an original Unionist, and one of the only five persons who voted against the secession of Tennessee, organized the meeting and introduced to its favorable attention and consideration BENJAMIN D. NABORS, Esq., a lawyer of prominence in the South, and formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi. Mr. NABORS was always loyal, but compelled to assume secession proclivities on account of his interests in this city, and for fear of outrages upon his family.

Mr. NABORS spoke for nearly an hour, in a plain but forcible way, upon the rebellion, and gave a sketch of its inception, progress, culmination and decline, which was listened to with marked attention. The annexed extract will give a just idea of Mr. NABORS' speech, which is not worth reporting in full, on account of the familiarity of its leading facts and ideas.

Mr. NABORS commenced his address by an allusion to the last political campaign and the avowed sentiments of the different parties in that contest. He said the Breckinridge Democracy had sought and helped to obtain the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and then used it as a pretext for the dissolution of the Union. Finding that the Border States were unwilling to acquiesce in the secession movement, it was determined by DAVIS, YANCEY and others, to force them into it by the commencement of actual hostilities at Fort Sumter. The war once begun, the leaders of the rebellion looked to European intervention for its successful termination. Mr. YANCEY went to England, but after a lengthy residence there was compelled to return, bringing the melancholy intelligence that cotton was not king, and that the Confederacy would have to carry on hostilities against the North without aid from abroad.

Mr. NABORS alluded to the election of the 8th of June, 1861, remarking that it was carried on under the supervision of a Secession Vigilance Committee. The secession ticket was printed upon red paper, the more easily to distinguish those who voted against the infamous measure. Citizens of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana were permitted to vote, provided they cast the red ballot. Boys, not ten years old, were allowed a similar privilege, under a like restriction. The whole election, said the speaker, was a regular farce, and against the expressed will of a vast majority of the people, Tennessee was declared out of the Union. He believed her still true to the old flag, and still adherent to the motto of the Tennessee hero, 'The Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved.'

Mr. NABORS then denounced the conscription law in unmeasured terms, as an act of tyranny and oppression, which a free people ought not to submit to. He reviewed the history of the Confederate rule in Memphis during the past year. The destruction of cotton and sugar, under the plea that the Federals would capture it, he considered an outrage upon the rights of the Southern people. Instead of coming here to destroy or capture the cotton, men from the North had come to buy it, and were paying from 21 to 25 cents per pound in gold for it.

In conclusion, the speaker urged his audience to be true to the Federal Union—the symbol of all that is glorious in the past, and the promise of all that is hopeful in the future.

Mr. J. R. SYPHER, a native of Pennsylvania, but a resident of Memphis for some years, and until his well-known Union views deduced him, six months ago, to seek a more congenial place of abode, next addressed the meeting for half an hour in a more loyal strain, and urging them to remember the allegiance, the love, the duty, they owed to the Union, and the sacred obligations that patriotism imposes upon every man who had enjoyed the protection and shared the benefits of the laws and institutions of the Great American Republic.

COTTON-BURNING NEAR MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 17.

The people living on the line of the Charleston road are kept in terror by recent raids in that vicinity. A highly-respectable citizen, who lives about fifteen miles from town, and formerly one of our leading merchants, informs us that on Wednesday JACKSON's cavalry made its appearance in force along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and for the avowed object of burning the cotton and punishing all who had failed to conduct themselves to their liking. The cavalry force under JACKSON was large, and seemed to be bound for District No. 6, a district in which there was considerable cotton, none of which the Confederates had had time to burn before the occupation of Memphis. This District is reached by the Macon road, and is said to contain about fifteen hundred bales of cotton. This, or at least the larger portion of it was destroyed by the Confederates on Wednesday. Two persons who were up there buying cotton were arrested and taken off as prisoners. Two other merchants of Memphis, who were also out there, were arrested and taken South. And our informant states that the Confederate cavalry threatened to take as prisoners and to destroy all the property of all persons who, on any pretext, should come to the City of Memphis. They also stated that their intention is and will be to destroy the railroad and telegraph every time they are repaired, and to prevent the working of either. Our informant, who resides in that section, is fearful that their threats will be carried out, and if they should be, he anticipates the worst possible results to his property. Though a Southern man himself, he don't like the cotton-burning scheme, nor does he see the propriety or justice of a guerrilla warfare on those whose necessities require them to obtain their supplies from Memphis.

GOV. JOHNSON AND THE CLERGYMEN OF NASHVILLE.

From the Nashville Union, June 29.

Rev. R. B. C. HOWELL, Dr. SEHON, Dr. FORD, Dr. SAWRIE, Dr. BALDWIN and Rev. W. H. WHARTON, appeared on yesterday morning at the Executive office, according to appointment at the previous interview. Rev. W. H. WHARTON appeared separately from the others, and held an interesting conversation with the Governor. In consequence of bad health he was paroled for some days. The others were sent without parley, under guard, to the Provost-Marshal. Lieut.-Col. McCLAIN, who is acting in the absence of Col. MATHEWS, with instructions to that officer to release them, provided they would give evidence of their loyalty by taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bond for $5,000 each for its faithful observance. If they should decline taking the oath, to send them to the Penitentiary, to remain there until arrangements should be made to convey them South across our lines; with the warning that if they attempted to return they would be regarded and dealt with as spies. The persons all declining, they were immediately sent out to Mr. CAVERT's boarding-house.

Gov. JOHNSON has issued the following excellent order in reference to persons visiting the rebel clergy in the Penitentiary:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, June 28, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. McClain, Acting Provost-Marshal:

SIR: I have to request that you will issue stringent orders prohibiting all visitors to the members of the clergy this day sent as prisoners to the Penitentiary, except such as have special permission from me for that purpose; and I would add, this privilege should be granted only for good and sufficient reasons. I would suggest that no encouragement should be given to that secession spirit and feeling which are manifested by numerous offerings of delicacies, &c., by sympathizing rebel friends.

These men were not sent to the Penitentiary there to be kept as objects of especial attention from traitors, nor to be lionized by a class of people, who, if properly dealt with, would be allowed the privilege of expressing their sympathy only within the same place of confinement.

They are there as enemies of our Government, and as such are entitled and should receive such consideration only as attaches to a person guilty of so infamous a crime. Very respectfully,

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Gov.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, June 28, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. McClain, Acting Provost-Marshal:

SIR: Rev. DRS. HOWELL, FORD, SEHON, SAWRIE and BALDWIN are under arrest, and they are hereby placed in your custody.

Should they desire to give evidence of their loyalty by taking the oath of allegiance and giving their individual bonds in the sum of $5,000 each for the faithful observance thereof, they will be permitted to do so, and their release ordered accordingly.

If, however, it is their determination not to give such evidence of loyalty, they will be committed to prison, there to remain until arrangements are completed for their transportation South, beyond the Federal lines, there to be left, with the distinct understanding that if they recross or come again within said lines during the existing rebellion, they will be considered spies and dealt with accordingly.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

THE GRAVES OF UNION SOLDIERS DESECRATED.

Under date of Camp Maynard, near Nashville, June 24, Col. CAMPBELL makes the following statement, which appears in the Nashville *Union*. It is made to correct misstatements published by one Mr. HILDRETH. Col. CAMPBELL writes:

"On the 1st of May, in obedience to an order from Gen. DUFOSY, I stationed detachments of the Sixty-ninth Regiment O. V. I., at five different points on the line between Nashville and Columbia, and established my headquarters in a grove near Franklin. On the 9th of that month my Sergeant-Major, who is a gentleman of unimpeached character for truth, and whose statement is annexed, reported to me that the graves of Union soldiers had been rudely trampled upon and desecrated. I immediately ordered him to detail a sufficient number of men for the purpose, and dress up and sod the graves, which order he reported to me on the next day he had executed. On the same day I learned through another source, which I know is entirely reliable, that females were seen in the cemetery ornamenting the graves of rebel soldiers with beautiful shells and flowers, and at the same time dancing or playing merrily around and over the mortal remains of Union soldiers. This information naturally excited my indignation—my wrath.

On Saturday, the 10th, with a view to the safety of my command and a more efficient discharge of its duties, I marched my men into the town, took possession of the Court-house, unfurled the old flag, and made my headquarters there. In the evening I addressed the citizens in the Court-room, briefly informing them what I purposed doing and what I expected them to do. I referred, perhaps with some severity, to the conduct of the females and the desecration of the graves as a damning disgrace to any community upon whom the light of civilization had dawned. I emphatically notified them that a recurrence of such a breach of propriety should not take place, and that we would consider it quite as honorable to shed our blood in defending the sanctity of the grave of the humblest Union soldier as in upholding our flag on the field of battle.

The next morning Mr. McEWEN, who *pretends* to be Mayor of Franklin, called on me and stated that he and others had just been out to see the graves, and that they found no evidences that they had been disturbed. Mr. HILDRETH says that he and hundreds of others likewise went to see if my statements were true, and found that not a single grave had been trod on, thus presenting me, Mr. Editor, before your readers and the public as the defamer of the reputations of the good women of Franklin. That these gentlemen found the graves in good condition on Sunday morning is quite true, because it was on the day before that Sergeant-Maj. HALSTEAD and the men detailed, had dressed them up, and it was on the previous Friday that the misconduct of the females was witnessed. The names of the offending parties were furnished me, but as they were "indiscreet misses in their teens," and daughters of respectable parents, I did not disclose them."

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Louisville *Express*, which is printed in the same style as the old rebel organ, the *Courier*, publishes the following alarming letter, which it undoubtedly wishes might be true:

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, June 17.

I write this from the famous city of the South—the city of railroads and political refugees—and send you a few items that, I doubt not, will interest your readers.

The South is full of soldiers, and there are thousands arming for the battles which we know are yet to be fought. Many here think JEFF. DAVIS' cohorts are invincible; but wait until the grand fight and we will know better. Apropos—said TALLEYRAND, as shouts rose upon the air—"Hark, we conquer!" "Who conquer?" exclaimed his associates; quoth TALLEYRAND, "I'll tell you to-morrow." There are 2,500 sick soldiers in the hospitals of this city. There has been great sickness in BEAUREGARD's army, but it is healthier at its present location.

JOHN MORGAN is a Colonel in the army. He is forming his regiment at Knoxville, Tenn., and will proceed thence to Virginia, where he is to succeed Col. ASHBY, whose death is lamented more than any one in the South, except Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSON. Col. MORGAN goes to Virginia by the order of the War Department.

There are upwards of 4,000 Federal prisoners at Lynchburgh, Va., who were captured by JACKSON. Gen. PRENTISS and sixty officers, including Capt. DAVE FRY, are in this city. They are extremely anxious to be exchanged, and abuse their own Government soundly for abandoning them to their hard fate. There are nearly 12,000 Federal prisoners in the South, and we would like to get rid of them as much as they would like to leave us. Upwards of five hundred of those taken at the battle of Shiloh, and who had been confined at Macon, were paroled the other day and started through our lines. Gen. MITCHELL, at Huntsville, for some cause unexplained, refused to receive them, and they were returned to Macon. They looked wretchedly forlorn, and their imprecations were terrible against the United States Government. Thirty-five sick ones were left here, of which, at the end of the week, only seven were alive. This climate will kill half of the prisoners if they are confined during the Summer.

J. J. ANDREWS, lately a United States Marshal in Fleming County, Ky., was hung as a spy the other day in this city.

The oat crop in the South is a total failure; only a half a crop of wheat, but the corn is most promising. It is now in tassel, and from present indications enough will be produced to feed our army and cattle for five years.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

GEN. PRICE.

Personne, the correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, thus describes Gen. PRICE and his army:

"As few people have an idea of the character of the man, I give you a hasty pen and ink sketch, as he appeared to me during a brief interview. He is over six feet in height, with a frame to match, full but not portly, and straight as an Indian. His carriage is marked with dignity, grace and gentleness, and every motion bespeaks the attitude and presence of the well-bred gentleman. He has a large Websterian head covered with a growth of thick white hair, a high broad, intellectual forehead, florid face, no beard, and a mouth among whose latent smiles you never fail to discover the iron will that surmounts all obstacles.

The army of Gen. PRICE is made up of extremes. It is a heterogeneous mixture of all human compounds, and represents in its various elements every condition of Western life. There are the old and the young, the rich and poor, the high and low, the grave and gay, the planter and laborer, farmer and clerk, hunter and boatman, merchant and woodsman—men, too, who have come from every State, and been bronzed in every latitude, from the mountains of the northwest to the pampas of Mexico. Americans, Indians, half-breeds, Mexicans, Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, Poles, and, for aught I know, Hottentots—all mixed in the motley mass who have rallied around the flag of their noble leader. It is a 'gathering of the clans,' as if they had heard and responded to the stirring battle-call of my poetical friend, Harry Timrod.

Nor is this wonderful army less picturesque in point of personal attire and weapons.

Every man has come from his homestead fitted with the best and strongest that loving mothers, wives and sisters could put upon him. And the spectacle presented as they are drawn up in line, whether for marching or inspection, necessarily forms an arabesque pattern of the most parti-colored crowd of people upon which human eyes ever rested. Some are in black—full citizens' dress, with beaver hats and frock coats; some in homespun drab; some in gray, blue and streaked; some in nothing but red shirts, pants, and big-top boots; some attempt a display with the old-fashioned militia uniforms of their forefathers; some have banners floating from their 'outer walls' in the rear; some would pass for our friend the Georgia Major, who used to wear nothing but his shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

'Some are in rags,
Some in tags,
And some in velvet gowns.'

Take them all in all, they rival those fantastic shapes that hang upon the walls of memory in a poet's dream."

A RAP AT BEAUREGARD.

A correspondent of the Grenada *Appeal* pitches into Gen. BEAUREGARD for expelling newspaper correspondents. He says:

"It is believed by some that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been induced to issue this unjust and tyrannical order by Gen. BRAGG, the most waspish officer in the army, or by some one of the swarm of gaudy butterflies who bask in the sunlight of his presence—many of whom are volunteer aids or officers whose merits have not been duly appreciated by the independent writers of the day. The truth is, the characters to whom I allude are the bane of the army. There is hardly a general officer in the service who is not surrounded by a multitude of volunteer aids, with whip and spur, (the latest style of riding,) who follow in the train of their chiefs like a comet, and who, though ornamental, are seldom useful. For the most part they are young men who have wealthy parents, and who have not the patriotism to enter the ranks and perform the duties of a true man and a soldier. They are pert, insolent and impudent; they ride fine horses with gay trappings, use an immense amount of gold lace, swear like a trooper, and render themselves generally disagreeable and ridiculous. This is true not only of the volunteer aids, but of many officers whose heads have been turned by their sudden elevation, and who think they are required to exercise their power every hour in the day, lest somebody forget what 'mighty men of valor' they are. These characters are generally known in the army by the vulgar but expressive name of squirts."

EAST TENNESSEE.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register* from Chattanooga, June 12, says:

"The threatening position of the enemy's forces in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap and the southern portion of Kentucky near the State line indicated that a movement will soon be made toward East Tennessee. The enemy, reported to be 20,000 strong, near Boston, Ky., have lately been reinforced by twenty pieces of artillery. A simultaneous movement of the enemy up the Sequatchie Valley by Will's Valley to this place would certainly jeopardize East Tennessee, and, if successful, give the enemy possession of Cherokee, Ga., and dangering Atlanta. It is the intention of the enemy to effect an entrance into East Tennessee either by Wheeler's or Big Creek Gap, probably the latter, which is east of Cumberland Gap. The importance of holding Chattanooga is obvious, as it is the key to Virginia and Georgia.

A letter from Chattanooga, of the 15th, says:

"A force of 8,000 of the enemy is advancing by Pikeville to Kingston, on the Tennessee River, to fall upon the rear of Gen. KIRBY SMITH at Knoxville, and they unite their force with the Federal troops reported in Powell's Valley. We have direct news from Gen. SMITH this morning that the enemy is falling back before the advancing columns from Powell's Valley to Big Creek Gap. While this was going on MITCHELL is moving in our rear in the vicinity of Battle Creek, waiting to fall upon his prey.

Knoxville, Tennessee, is under martial law. The Editor who holds BROWNLOW's sceptre, having experienced its delights in a midnight arrest and a lodging in the guard-house, soliloquizes thus upon the new order of things:

"We have got martial law, and we feel disposed to return thanks for it just as Cuffy did. He was a pious negro, and always returned thanks for what he had on his table, but always mentioned his wants also. Some wags, who knew that he was short of potatoes, provided themselves with a basketful, and when Cuffy returned thanks for what was on the table, and added, 'Mighty good dinner, Mass' Lord, if I only had a few potaters,' down came a shower of the coveted tubers, playing smash with Cuff's scant delfware. The pious negro, without changing his attitude, unhesitatingly continued his prayer—'Dem's em, Mass' Lord—only jes luff em down a little easier next time.'"

We are very thankful to our Government for martial law, but hope they will 'luff down a little easier' on us next time.

REBEL REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal.

From gentlemen who left New-Orleans and arrived in this place, we have late and reliable information in regard to the condition of affairs in that unhappy city. Our informants are well-known business men, were present at the capture of the city, and remained there till an opportunity of escape was offered a few days since, which they hastened to seize and fly the tyranny of the blear-eyed monster who has rendered his name a synonym for cowardice, brutality and cruelty. The stories which have been circulated in regard to the oppression and severity of Yankee rule have not been exaggerated. Inflated with lust for plunder, and gloating over the prospect of filling their pockets with the rich spoils of a conquered rebel city, they entered New-Orleans to find the coveted treasures either removed to points of safety in the interior, or lying in great heaps of smouldering ashes upon the desolate levees and along the unfrequented streets. The people from whom they expected glad shouts of welcome, sat gloomily at home with closed doors, or wandered listlessly about, silent and unsympathizing spectators of passing events. The conquerors were baffled at every turn. With all the worst passions of their coarse natures inflamed, a system of tyranny, deceit and oppression was inaugurated, the like of which has no parallel in the history of modern warfare. The most exemplary citizens are arrested and thrown into prison without cause, persons are taken up on mere suspicion, charged with being conspirators, tried by mock courts-martial, and condemned and executed; private property, wherever found, is seized and appropriated to the use of the Yankee officers, ladies are insulted and treated with every indignity which the fiendish malignity of a brutalized New-England soldiery can devise. In a word, nothing is left undone which can add to the misery and suffering of the people.

Our informant represents the soldiery which garrison New-Orleans as the most ignorant, degraded and miserable set they have ever seen. While the officers lived in the most luxuriant style, and spend their time in reveling and licentious enjoyment, the men are half fed, badly clothed, sick, filthy and disaffected. Some regiments which have been more than a year in the service have never made the acquaintance of a paymaster, and it is not an uncommon thing to see them begging for bread-tickets of passers-by in the streets. They have even been known to beg of negroes, by whom they are regarded as objects of pity rather than hatred.

BUTLER and his officers live in a state of complete isolation. They occupy the St. Charles Hotel, from which they never venture forth, except under escort of a strong guard. Since first the threshold of this once popular establishment was profaned by the brutal BUTLER, no Southern guest has entered the St. Charles. The drawing-rooms no longer ring with the merry laughter of gay Southern belles, and the long, empty corridors echo only the measured tread of the sentinel who guards the troubled slumbers of the tyrant. The portals of decent society in New-Orleans are closed and hermetically sealed against the entrance of Yankee ill-breeding, and, as if to avenge themselves upon the community, the officers indulge in every kind of licentious excess without the least regard to the proprieties of life or the usages of society. Drunken officers may be seen thronging the sidewalks in front of the St. Charles daily. As ladies no longer frequent that street, it is given up to quadroons and courtesans, who are the only female associates of the Lincoln officers. Our informant has himself seen high officials in the Yankee army seize and embrace negro women on the street in front of Gen. BUTLER's headquarters.

The only commissary stores which were found in New-Orleans on its occupation by the Yankees, were a lot of condemned beef. It was this beef—utterly unfit for use—which BUTLER seized and distributed to the "starving poor." This act of characteristic benevolence and charity has been made the subject of a vast amount of blowing in the Yankee Press, and some of their most enterprising pictorials have illustrated this last and greatest feat of Yankee generosity by a cut in which the saintly Picayune is represented as feeding the hungry multitude out of the abundance of Yankee storehouses.

No better illustration of the *animus* of the North in prosecuting a war of conquest is to be found, than the fact that along with every Yankee army goes a "mercantile corps," whose province and duty it seems to be to stand back until the military have shaken the trees well, then step in and gather the fruit. For example: BUTLER issued a proclamation forbidding the circulation of Confederate money; whereupon the merchant corps, of whom Picayune's brother is said to be a prominent member, set about buying up the notes at a heavy discount. These notes were then sent off by agents representing themselves as true friends of the South, to points in the country, and invested in sugar, molasses and cotton. The planters were ready enough to receive them—first, because they had confidence in their ultimate redemption, and secondly, because they knew their crops would be confiscated if they fell into the hands of the enemy. In this way a considerable quantity of sugar and molasses was secured. But to the credit of the planters be it said, that the prospect of raising cotton in any but the most limited quantities is very poor indeed. In exposed places, where the military failed to destroy the staple, the planters themselves had applied the torch, and everywhere could be seen rising in curling wreaths toward Heaven the smoke of this voluntary oblation upon the altar of patriotism.

The Yankees claim they will get a thousand bales in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge, but the most authentic information from that quarter renders it questionable whether they will be able to secure a fifth of that number. There is no cotton for the Yankees in Louisiana—none of the last crop left—none growing.

Our informants corroborate the report of the steadfast loyalty of the people, and their irrevocable determination to resist every attempt of the invaders to re-establish commercial intercourse with them. A circumstance occurred at Bayou Sara, last week, which deserves to be recorded to the eternal credit of the citizens of that place. Knowing the scarcity and high price of salt at that point, a Yankee merchant shipped two hundred sacks upon the steamer *Empire Parish*, a regular coast packet. The citizens, hearing of the fact in advance of the boat's arrival, collected at the wharf, and refused to allow her to land at all, and she was compelled to return to Port Hudson. They preferred paying fifty cents a pound for salt, to receiving it gratis from the hands of the despised race, who are prosecuting this war solely for the purpose of securing the trade of the South.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

The *Appeal* has the following regarding the Federal evacuation of Holly Springs:

"In the engagement some days ago, near Tallahatchie Bridge, seven Federals were killed and seven wounded. Two of the wounded were taken prisoners. One of Col. JACKSON's couriers was captured by Federals but paroled at Lagrange. All his messages had either been delivered or destroyed before his capture.

Some four or five citizens of Holly Springs proved themselves traitors and disloyal during the occupation of the place by the Federalists. It is the purpose of the Federals, as announced by one of their number at Holly Springs, to operate against Grenada and Columbus with a force of 40,000, thus flanking BEAUREGARD. If the war is not ended by Fall, it is their intention to wage a war of extermination against all male inhabitants of the South."

JERE. CLEMENS.

The Atlanta *Commonwealth* thus heralds the defection of one of the shining lights of the Southern Confederacy:

"The numerous admirers of the gifted Alabamian, (JERE. CLEMENS,) will learn with feelings of deepest regret that he has forsaken the Confederate cause, and given in his allegiance to the Lincoln Government. He was in Huntsville at the time of its capture by the Yankees, and made no effort to escape. Only a few weeks after their arrival he became very intimate with the commanding General, and now goes about the streets, representing the Southern cause in its worst light, and endeavoring to persuade his friends to join with the Federal cause. So far he has only found four of the citizens of Huntsville who were so destitute of principle and honor as to link their destiny with the destroyer of our homes and our peace. This comes from a source entitled to the highest credit."

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

The following advertisement appears in the Memphis *Avalanche*:

$5,000 REWARD.—The Mayor of the city, by chance, came in contact with members of No. 5 Engine Company, who robbed him of his watch. This I am satisfied of. I, therefore, request that the honest members of No. 5 call at my office for the purpose of reorganization. The No. 5s have for a long time been looked upon as a parcel of thieves and robbers, therefore the honest portion of them will please call at my office for reorganization. JOHN PARK, Mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Gen. VAN DORN is in command of the rebel forces at Vicksburgh, superseding Gen. LOVELL. He also commands the Department embracing all Southern Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana.

Northern Mississippi and Alabama are assigned to Gen. RUGGLES. The latter General was one of the first to desert the Federal army and join the rebels.

Advices from Galveston to May 23, says: "The city is not to be surrendered. Active preparations are making for its defense. Infirm men, women and children leaving are threatened by a Federal war vessel."

From the Twenty-second New-York.

DEPARTURE FROM BALTIMORE—ARRIVAL AT HARPER'S FERRY—ENCAMPMENT ON BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP ASPINWALL, HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., BOLIVAR, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

The Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., again pays its respects to its friends through your columns. We entered our City regiments at the foot of the class, but are now up head! As the *Leader* says in its columns, the Seventh is giving concerts in Baltimore, and Col. ROOME is spending his Summer vacation with his friends of the Thirty-seventh in the same city! Yet we will not speak slightingly of our worthy friends. We can now afford to be *magnanimous!* If there is anything we can do to promote the interests of the Thirty-seventh, we are ready to lend it a helping hand.

At *reveille* on Thursday, the 19th ult., the order was issued to gather together all our traps and prepare to leave Patapsco Bay, and the noble-souled, patriotic and winning-mannered fair ones of Baltimore. No! erase that last clause! Let me not forget, in the ardor of rhetoric, to be truthful. Let me rather aver my pity for that blindness and stubbornness of heart which has led otherwise gentle, beautiful women so to deport themselves, that for many a long day New-York patriots will scarcely esteem an introduction to a Baltimore belle in the light of a compliment.

But we obeyed orders with exceeding alacrity. Our cooks prepared a day's rations with a celerity that would have pleased and astonished a man of the Southern Un-fed-a-*ration*. (I believe that is the new name for the starving experiment of JEFF. DAVIS.) Our boys, too, moved quickly; knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, all were filled. Tents were struck, accoutrements donned, and a last look cast at Patterson Park. As the men passed from camp, Col. MORRIS, whose illness had made it necessary to remove him to a neighboring house, looking from his window, declared himself, with great earnestness, proud of his boys, and determined to be their leader if the day of battle came to them, even though he were carried on a litter at their head. A kind-hearted, gentlemanly, and every way efficient man, we love him, and shall hail his daily expected return with rejoicing.

Our halt was made at Harper's Ferry, where now for ten days we have been stationed, pursuing with renewed activity the various duties of soldiers' camp life. What though it is warmer here than in Baltimore! What though our battalion drill takes place on a hill-side, in whose grassy carpet lie hidden cruel fragments of old wire fences, to trip up the unwary soldier, or lash his feet and legs! Is there not a compensation to every evil? This glorious scenery of high hills, rolling Shenandoah and Potomac, far-stretching forests, grassy mounds, defiles, valleys, and blue arch spanning all—are not these rather to be desired by men of taste and intellect than a cool harbor where the concomitants of commerce alone meet the gaze? Then, too, the nearer approach to the enemy is gratifying to us, who never deserved the satirical appellation of "Home Guards;" for never did braver hearts and abler bodies unite in any man than are found joined in some of that same Twenty-second Regiment, which, from the time it left New-York to the present hour, has been growing, day by day, in public favor and in real worth. Should we have a brush with the enemy, some noble souls may be sent to the shades; but no offering of life will be esteemed vainly given when so dire a need stands back of our country's call. Be sure of us! We shall answer to roll-call when the marching order comes!

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, of your City, has been here all day. Very probable he will tell New-Yorkers something of our doings. He seemed pleased with our battalion drill, which, indeed, was creditable. During this drill the *ping* of a rifle ball passing over our heads was heard. One or two shrugged their shoulders, but not one seemed scared. Some of us are wicked enough to suppose that the shot was fired by design of Col. ASPINWALL, in order to try the men.

A new order has gone fourth in camp within a day or two. Each man is to have *one ounce* of whisky daily. This is to be poured into his canteen, which then shall be filled with water, and no other water will be allowed him to be used as drink. All sorts of debates have been held upon the propriety of this regulation, which has not yet been enforced.

Have you, in mind, any enterprising Yankee friend who would like to come out here and show the people how to keep store? Or, more to our purpose, can you send to us one of those men who "sell everything," and assure him that his fortune is made? Let him bring pens, ink, paper, Spalding's prepared glue, nutmegs, canned fruit, cigars, chewing tobacco, and all "sich like." And please make a special arrangement with him by which we can obtain your valuable paper at a little less cost than five cents per copy, the price we are now paying.

There are rumors afloat every day concerning us. It would be idle to repeat them. We are learning to expect nothing until orders are given, and thus we avoid many restless hours of anxiety. We scarcely know so much about ourselves as you know us. We only know that whether here or elsewhere, we shall preserve our patriotism, and shall acquit ourselves so as to deserve encomium at your hands.

COLONEL'S ORDERLY.

De Tocqueville.

MEMOIR, LETTERS AND REMAINS.—TICKNOR & FIELDS. Boston, 1862.

It is a fortunate thing for the readers of these Letters that they were translated in England. The accomplished French Editor, M. DE BEAUMONT, was under a thousand restraints of personal relations and delicacy of feeling, which have prevented him from publishing what were, no doubt, the choicest of the letters of his friend, while the strict censorship of the Press excluded the pungent criticisms on the present Government, in which DE TOCQUEVILLE evidently indulged without fear. The English Editor has had no such restraint. His additions are the most racy part of these deeply interesting volumes.

The letters to English friends, and especially the long conversations detailed by Mr. SENIOR, give us precisely what we all desire—DE TOCQUEVILLE's views on the grand French internal movements, of which he was a witness, or a part.

It is not necessary to introduce DE TOCQUEVILLE to the American reader. His name is probably more familiar here than in Europe. His great work on *Democracy in America* is known to every school-boy. It has become already a classic on this side of the Atlantic. While it instructs the common and uneducated reader, as the most candid, accurate and comprehensive description of Democratic institutions in America, it is at the same time a treatise on universal Democracy, and attracts the philosopher by its general ideas and its principles, applying to all nations and ages. That a foreigner should thus be able to enlighten a people, as to institutions and principles which they had hardly analyzed themselves, was sufficiently remarkable. But that a member of an ancient aristocracy should be able to write such a treatise on Democracy, that, like MONTESQUIEU's *Esprit des Lois*, it had become an authority and a favorite classic to all philosophical thinkers under all systems of government, is perhaps even more wonderful. It is an evidence of the singular fairness, balance and carefulness of DE TOCQUEVILLE's intellect that the "Democracy in America" is almost equally popular with the American Republicans, the English Liberal aristocracy and the French Democrats. It has founded a school of Liberals in Europe, and stripped a Republic of half its horrors to the foreign mind.

This great work, which, more than CICERO's *De Legibus* or PLATO's *Republic*, shall be a political classic for all ages, was written when the author was only thirty. His succeeding work, *L'ancien Régime*—of which, alas! only the introductory portion was completed, though the fruit of vastly greater toil and research—will never rank with this first effort of his youth. Still its method, and the plan on which the succeeding parts were to be constructed, together with the excellent judgment which the author brought to bear on his facts, would have thrown a flood of light on the French Revolution.

But nothing will ever draw popular affection to the eminent French thinker, like the publication of these letters. We trust that the present tremendous events, passing on this continent, will not entirely shut out of view among our people these most interesting communications. We desire their circulation, not so much for DE TOCQUEVILLE's fame as for our own benefit. They are the first introduction of Americans to French homes and home-circles in the higher classes.

Our usual ideas of France are derived from writers of the eighteenth century, from GEORGE SAND, and modern travelers in Paris. It is notorious that not one traveler in ten thousand ever sees French interior life. French high life is popularly supposed to be made up in nearly equal degree of licentiousness, heartlessness and fashion. All Frenchmen are vain, gay, brave and irreligious. The marriage tie and the social tie are equally loose. A French friendship is supposed to exist only in novels, and very seldom there. Religion and home-life are thought to be generally "Anglo-Saxon" institutions, almost unknown to the Gallic mind.

These letters—an accidental and unpremeditated introduction to a French literary circle of the higher classes—reveal most glaringly the popular error on this matter. They show us, evidently without design, French home life and social life during a period of thirty years—years of war, change and revolution—and they bring to light a state of society and a kind of relation among public men and private men such as this country, certainly, knows little about. Whether it be, in America, the intense activity and absorbing excitement of our life, or a less settled and quiet condition of the upper classes, or an inferior civilization, certain it is that no where in the American Union during the last thirty years could a circle of such men be found in such constant and intimate relations as were TOCQUEVILLE and his circle of friends.

We doubt whether American public men and the leading thinkers of our country have even the capacity of friendship which these French *savans* and statesmen show. Their relation begins often with the earliest youth; thus, DE BEAUMONT, the distinguished Academician, is the companion of TOCQUEVILLE on his youthful journey to America, his intimate friend and adviser through manhood, his colleague in the National Parliament, his friend at his death-bed, and now his biographer.

This is equally true of others. Their friendship stands the wear of public life and the vast changes which pass around them; it is tender, even sentimental, to our English eyes, but it is helpful, manly, persistent—holding out through a long life, and administering the last consolation when the final hour comes. If this be French "sentiment," Heaven grant more of it to us Yankees!

We have no reason to suppose that the circle was an exceptional one in France, but we may fairly conclude that that antiquated institution in America—a faithful life-long friendship among men of mind and action—still survives in "infidel France."

DE TOCQUEVILLE shows himself in these familiar letters the thorough Frenchman of the best type—serious, (for that we believe, contrary to the popular prejudice, to be a French quality,) sensitive to approbation, but with a high pride of character, delicately careful of his friends' feelings, warm-hearted, filled with ardor for noble ideas and enthusiasm—not given to much faith, though not irreligious, and devoted to his science.

Still few Frenchmen have probably the cosmopolitan training of TOCQUEVILLE, and few men anywhere his candor and balance of mind.

There is about these letters, as might be expected, a marked sadness of tone. He writes under the Revolutionary Empire, almost as TACITUS wrote amid the decay of Rome. After devoting the enthusiasm of his youth to ideas of liberty, after being a Minister of State under a Constitutional Government, after advocating even the virtues of a republic for France, to settle down on his estate, beneath the rule of an intriguing, vulgar despot, with no freedom remaining, except in those pure broad regions of the intellect where no police invades, and which no censorship can reach, must have been deeply humiliating and saddening. And yet it is apparent that for years before the *coup d'état* he was expecting it; and when, finally, the blow is struck, its bitterness is not so much that a tyrant, by fraud and violence, has struck down the liberties of his country, as it is that there was not virtue enough in the people to make the blow impossible.

Hear this sad strain, written in 1850:

"I still consider liberty as the first of blessings; I still see that it is one of the most fertile sources of manly virtues and great actions. No tranquillity and no material comfort can in my mind make up for its loss. And yet I see that most of the men of my time—the most honest among them, for I care little about the others—think only of accommodating themselves to the new system, and what most of all disturbs and alarms me, turn a taste for Slavery into a virtue."

Or this:

"Is it really true that there ever have been parliamentary assemblies in France? That the nation took a passionate interest in all that was spoken in them? Were not these men, these constitutions, and these forms of government shadows without substance? Did the passions, the hopes, the fears, the sympathies and antipathies, which once so strongly moved us, really exist in our own time, or are they mere recollections of what we have read in history? In truth, I am tempted to believe it; for what has really existed leaves some trace, and I see none of all we imagined that we saw and felt."

Here again is expressed the reaction in France:

"With a few exceptions, we have come out of this revolution like laborers, who leave the field hanging their heads, worn out by the day's work, thinking of nothing but to get home, get their supper, and get to bed."

What true philosophy there is in this:

"You are well enough acquainted with my opinions to know that I consider institutions as exercising only a secondary influence over the destinies of man. Would to God that I could believe them to be all-powerful! I should have more hopes for our future; for we might, some day, chance to stumble upon the precious recipe which would cure all our ills, or upon a man acquainted with the nostrum. But alas! there is no such thing; and I am convinced that the excellence of political societies does not depend upon their laws, but upon what they are prepared to become, by the sentiments, principles and opinions, the moral and intellectual qualities given by nature and education to the men of whom they consist."

ARISTOCRACY.

"REEVE wrote to me the other day, that the aristocracy had never been so strong in England; for it had never behaved with more distinguished gallantry. Military services are not enough to preserve an aristocracy. If they were, ours would not now be fallen into dust. For who could lavish life more unreservedly than the Nobles of France, in every age, and from the greatest down to the least? My grandfather and great uncle died in battle or of their wounds. Their father and grandfather did the same, and there is not a family in my neighborhood that might not make the same boast; and yet there are no traces of their power. The last gun which defended the old manor-house of Tourlaville, half sunken in the ground, serves only as a stake to fasten cattle to, and the house itself has been turned into a farm. The first time that REEVE comes to visit me, I shall take him thither, to show him the fate of an aristocracy which knows how to die, but not how to govern. Till now yours has been capable of both, and therefore it still lives, though the atmosphere of the age is by no means favorable to plants of that description."

Some of TOCQUEVILLE's off-hand remarks in these letters will almost rank as proverbs, as that where he defines "man" as "the animal best endowed with the power of destroying his fellow-creatures," or the "duties of society" as "the mutual obligation of civilized beings to tease each other."

To Mr. GROTE, he says with regard to his view of ALEXANDER, "After all, it is a service of humanity to strip the enemies of their ill-gained brilliancy, and to reduce them to what they generally have really been—great birds of prey."

DE TOCQUEVILLE is a Catholic, yet of such liberality and good sense that all Protestants could thoroughly sympathize with him. It is probable, however, that his early religious prejudices, from which so few men escape, led him into the only great public error of his life—the countenance he lent, as Minister, to the invasion of Rome in '49. Still, as he claims, the expedition was none of his, but was in progress when he entered the Cabinet.

The following are his views on

PREACHING POLITICS.

"It appears to me that morality is divisible into two portions, both equally important in the eyes of God, but which His ministers do not teach with equal energy. One respects private life—the duties of mankind as fathers, children, husbands and wives. The other respects public life—the duties of every citizen to his country, and to the portion of the human race to which he especially belongs. Am I mistaken in thinking that our clergy care much about the first branch of morality, and little about the second?"

Again:

"I do not ask the clergy to make those whom it educates or influences conscientiously Republicans or Royalists. But I wish to tell them more frequently that, while Christians, they also belong to one of the great human societies which God has formed, apparently in order to show more clearly the ties by which individuals ought to be mutually attached—societies which are called nations, inhabiting a territory which they call their country. I wish the clergy to instill into their very souls that every one belongs much more to this collective being than he does to himself; that toward this Being no one ought to be indifferent, much less by treating such indifference as a sort of languid virtue, to enervate many of our noblest instincts; that every one is responsible for the fortunes of this collective Being; that every one is bound to work out its prosperity, and to watch that it be not governed except by respectable, beneficent and legitimate authorities."

RELIGION AND LIBERTY.

"I enjoyed, too, in England, what I have long been deprived of—a union between the religious and political world, between public and private virtue, between Christianity and Liberty."

The following is from one who was always the most warm friend of England:

FRENCH FEELING TOWARDS ENGLAND.

"As for India, you are out, not perhaps of your difficulties, but of your greatest dangers. This affair, and that of the Crimea, show how little sympathy there is for England abroad. There was everything to interest us in your success—similarity of race, of religion, and of civilization. Your loss of India would have served no cause but that of barbarism. Yet I venture to affirm that the whole Continent, though it detested the cruelties of your enemies, did not wish you to triumph.

Much of this is, without doubt, to be attributed to the evil passions which make men always desire the fall of the prosperous and the strong. But much belongs to a less dishonorable cause—to the conviction of all nations that England considers them only with reference to *her* own greatness; that she has less sympathy than any other modern nation; that she never notices what passes among foreigners, what they think, feel, suffer or do, with relation to the use which England can make of their actions, their sufferings, their feelings, or their thoughts; and that when she seems most to care for them she really cares only for herself. All this is exaggerated, but not without truth."

WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?

"A newspaper is a speech made from the window to the chance passers-by in the street, among whom are to be found men of every degree of cultivation.

To make your opinions reach their minds and affect them as you wish, some warmth is necessary; arguments must be obvious; important truths must be mixed with common-places; and the picture must be highly colored, in order that it may be seen from a distance."

GENEALOGY OF FRENCH AUTHORS.

"If I were to give a Scripture genealogy of our modern popular writers, I should say that ROUSSEAU lived twenty years, and then begat BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE; that BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE lived twenty years, and then begat CHATEAUBRIAND; that CHATEAUBRIAND lived twenty years, and then begat VICTOR HUGO; and that VICTOR HUGO, being tempted of the devil, is begetting every day."

THE YANKEES.

Speaking of the Italians, he says: "How willingly I would allow these people to dispense with their low bows and their superlatives, if they would change them for the curiosity and precise information of those long Yankees, who used to go on chewing their tobacco while they were talking to us, but who every day taught us something that was new and useful."

THE AMERICAN UNION.

"I must say that America is a *puer robustus*; yet I cannot desire, as many persons do, its dismemberment. Such an event would inflict a great wound on the whole human race; for it would introduce war into a great continent, from whence it has been banished for more than a century."

"The breaking up of the American Union will be a solemn ... in the history of the world. I never met an American who did not feel this, and I believe that it will not be readily or easily undertaken."

C. L. B.

Mr. [illegible], of Philadelphia, sold a few days since, at Bordentown, N. J., a large number of blooded horses. Among them were several colts and horses by the celebrated trotter [illegible]. One mare brought $1,000, another $500, and a third [illegible]. A number of others were sold at prices ranging from $100 to $500.

—Gen. DUMONT is at his home in Indianapolis on a short leave of absence. His health has been seriously impaired by his close application to his duties at Nashville.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

[illegible] the Mails—A Company of Volunteers to Protect the Route—Meeting of the General Assembly—The Application for Admission into the Union. [illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, April 25, 1862.

When this will reach New-York is exceedingly problematical. For it is given out that the mail-coaches are not to run between Fort Bridger, or Green River and Laramie, until Gen. [illegible] comes along to scare the Indians, as it is reported that the [illegible] have driven off their stock, and [illegible] some 150 mail animals, killed some dozen employes, and burnt a station or two.

If this be true, there must have been a grand piece of mismanagement somewhere in regard to "relations with the aborigines," and somebody ought to [illegible] it. It is too much of a good thing for the overland mail, on an old route like this, to be discontinued for a month or two through Indian demonstrations, and especially in an eventful time like this. True we have the telegraph, but this is limited in its operations, compared with the mail. And if the mail cannot run, is there any certainty of the lightning continuing to flash along the wires? If postal communication be stopped for a month or two, it will be a serious injury to many people besides contractors.

It is, however, generally believed that the stoppage will be but temporary, and that the mail carriers will put into operation some plan of pushing the mails through. For piles of mail matter to lie for months at Laramie and Green River, a thousand miles from its destination, is the poorest joke of the season, and one from which the public would be very well pleased to be spared.

In a week or two there will be some 200 or 300 [illegible] teams start [illegible] for the Missouri River to fetch the Mormon emigration thence to this Territory. Now the owners and drivers of these teams would doubtless jump at the chance of taking along, for a little cash, any moderate freightage of mail matter that will have accumulated at Green River, and depositing it at Laramie, or wherever the coaches from the East venture to. But for the letters and papers coming this way, what hope have we? Patience must sustain us. Westward the road is clear and the mails run regularly, and the late appropriation of $1,000,000 ought to speedily reopen the whole route.

The "General Assembly of the State of Deseret," closed business for the present after a session of four days. The Assembly meets again on the third Monday in January next, which will be immediately after the adjournment of the next session of the Territorial Legislature.

The business done during the four days was simply such as was considered necessary to set the State organization on its legs, without any indication as to when propulsion would take place; such as locating the seat of government, conceding elections and the duties of certain officers, entailing the laws of the Territory on the new State, and two or three acts relating to judicial matters.

As indicated in my last, the State was organized into five Judicial Circuits, with semi-annual sessions in each county seat.

The officers elected by the Assembly are as follows:

Senators to Congress—Wm. H. Hooper and George Q. Cannon.
Secretary of State—D. H. Wells.
Treasurer—David O. Calder.
Auditor of Public Accounts—Wm. Clayton.
Attorney-General—Aurelius Miner.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Elias Smith.
Associate Justices—Zerubbabel Snow and Seth M. Blair.
Judge of First Circuit—Erastus Snow.
Judge of Second Circuit—John N. Ray.
Judge of Third Circuit—Wm. I. Appleby.
Judge of Fourth Circuit—Jesse Haven.
Judge of Fifth Circuit—Wm. Hyde.

From the tenor of the proceedings of the Assembly, it appears that the intention is for the State Organization to be grafted on the Territorial, and naturally grow out of that. There seems to be now no "abolishment" in view, but it is the expectation, evidently, if immediate admission be not granted by Congress, to continue both organizations "harmoniously," until one or the other shall die out, or an inappreciable [illegible] be brought on by the "progress of human events." There is no talk anywhere of secession. Mormon policy does not take that line. It is the boast of the whole Mormon people that they are for the Constitution, and from this it may be inferred that in the event of another collision between the Mormons and the National Government, at a future time, the Salt Lake folks, unlike Jeff. Davis and his tribe, would profess to stick up for the old Constitution and the old flag, and if so, they would not hesitate to denounce their "enemies" as doing violence to that constitution and that flag. Such I infer from what I see and hear.

Immediately after the adjournment of the State Assembly, the heavens dried up and fine weather has prevailed. The prolonged storms have made plowing time a month later than usual, and so busy is every farmer whom one meets, that he can scarcely stay to return a civil answer.

Had all been right on the mail route east, Senator Hooper would doubtless by this have been on his way to Washington, D. C.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, May 2, 1862.

This city has been the scene of some excitement and considerable interest for the week past, and all in connection with the Eastern mails. The contractors urge that the Indians have become so hostile that the stages cannot run. But then, contradictorily, the telegraph continues in successful operation. And there are a few, no, not a very few, who are loud in expressing the belief that the trouble, and the stoppage of the mails, are exclusively the work of white Indians, and that the aboriginal red skins, as well as a scarcely nameable gentleman, should have their just dues at the bar of public opinion, though the result should shock our prejudgment.

As the stages, with their burdens of letters and newspapers, had indubitably run foul of snags of some kind or other; as the mail agents and employes gave exceedingly cold comfort to the expectant writing and reading public, in regard to the probable resumption of mail carriage, and as the Hon. W. H. Hooper, Senator elect from the "State of Deseret" to the United States Congress, being disappointed in a through ride by mail-coach, must go some other way, or endanger the early admission of the new State into the Union, therefore an escort of twenty or [illegible] mounted men was extemporized by those interested, to accompany the honorable Senator expectant through the perilous district, and until he should reach the country of secure staging. The Senator, accompanied by Mr. Chauncey W. West, a Mormon missionary on his way to enlighten the European heathen, and escorted by the said mounted company, under the command of Robert T. Burton, left this city on Saturday, and at last accounts the party were struggling with the deep snows in the mountains between this place and Bridger.

Acting-Governor Fuller entered heartily into the escort business, thought it a very proper and good thing, addressed the men previous to their departure, and promised to use his influence for the payment of their expenses by the Government.

Negotiations were entered into with the mail-agents, and the public were informed, by notice at the Post-office, that the mails would be sent East with the escort. But the agents finally came to the conclusion not to forward any mail by Mr. Hooper and his escort, but to wait until Federal soldiers came up. Many and bitter were the comments passed upon this determination, the thought of a needless continuation of mail deprivation goading on the utterers to a great degree of severity, and I am afraid the mail conducters have not gone curseless to bed for several nights.

However, the War Department came to the rescue, by a telegram to Brigham Young, on Monday night, authorizing and requesting him to raise, arm and equip a company of cavalry for ninety days service on the mail and telegraph route between Forts Bridger and Laramie, and to continue in service until United States troops could reach the scene of difficulties.

On Wednesday, the Company, consisting of Capt. Lot Smith, two Lieutenants, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster's Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two musicians, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner, and seventy-two privates, with nine baggage wagons, encamped outside the city, and on yesterday fairly got away to the mountains. The men are a fair mixture of elderly and young heads, rough-and-ready looking fellows, not a martinet in the Company, inured to labor and mountain life, rough riders up and down the mountain, and most of them passionately fond of horseflesh, with probably a slight sprinkling of experienced soldiers from European armies. Of uniform and drill, nothing need be said, but there are probably a considerable proportion of fair shots and some dead ones in the Company. The arms—rifles of many kinds—Sharpe's, Yagers, Mississippis and European. The horses, mostly California and Indian, some of them Rosinantes, owing to the unfavorable Winter and wintry early Spring, but accustomed to pick for themselves, and endued with the capacity of recruiting out of doors in a single night from a state of [illegible], where a few tufts of bunch grass are [illegible].

So, fortune favoring, we look for a renewal of mail [illegible] before the [illegible] railroad is built.

The other night, five prisoners in the Penitentiary made their escape therefrom, and left word for the warden that it was useless to pursue, as they would not be found, and they intended to bid clear farewell to the [illegible]. Nevertheless, any patriotic citizen who will secure the prisoners, may receive $300 per head reward. The Penitentiary is a miserable building, constructed mostly of adobies, rock, and mud, and is in rather a dilapidated state. Uncle Sam furnished the money for its erection, and the question is, who shall keep it in an efficient state for the safe keeping of prisoners? It lies between Uncle and the Territory, and, as is often the case, between two stools, there is room for a fall, and the Penitentiary crumbles and the prisoners go free, though proscribed.

A drying breezy time continues, and, notwithstanding the wet Winter and Spring, farmers and gardeners are complaining of the drought, and fear that some of their seeds will not vegetate, unless rain soon come, or irrigation be resorted to. But irrigation is reluctantly commenced so early in the season, as the mountain streams are exceedingly cold. The favorite way is to make the seed furrows run the water in, and, when dried a little, sow the seed and cover over—the moisture from beneath rising by capillary attraction.

A young lad named Lambert, a few days ago, while riding across the country "beyond Jordan," met a formidable enemy in the shape of a large wild-cat, or California tiger, as the species are popularly termed, which immediately attacked a large dog the boy had with him. The little fellow was unarmed, but he had his lasso, and made good use of it, fastening the creature to a sage-bush by a lucky throw, till it quit hold of the dog. The boy dismounted, and applied his boot-heel to the cat, which quickly released itself, and attacked the boy, who swiftly sprang into the saddle, and made good tracks for home, the creature pursuing and making desperate leaps at the boy. The latter, however, again brought the cat to, the boy dragging it along a quarter of a mile, when thinking the ferocious animal dead, he dismounted, but found life left, whereupon his spur was brought violently in contact with the cat's head a few times, insuring a victory for the brave lad. The creature was over three feet in length.

Disfranchisement as a Punishment for Treason.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Missouri State Convention has adopted an ordinance disfranchising all citizens of that State who, since the 10th of December last, have engaged in rebellion against the United States Government. An ordinance of similar character had previously been rejected by the Convention by a vote of nearly two to one against it. Discussion has produced this remarkable change.

This mode of punishing treason commends itself to the common sentiment of the country as eminently just and appropriate, and I am surprised that it has not commanded more attention heretofore from our law-makers and statesmen. The penalties of crime should always be *personal*, so far as it is possible with safety to the State to render them so. Such is the inherent principle of Christianity, and such is the growing sentiment of civilization, which draws its enlightenment and humanity from the Christian faith. We do not need to enforce these propositions. It is the universal refrain of religious preachers and teachers, that "the soul that sinneth, *it* shall die." The crimes of the father are not required to be expiated by the son. The husband's sins are not to be atoned for by legally imposed hardships on the wife.

The genius of our own Government is avowedly against bills of confiscation and attainder. Why? Because such acts of punishment reach not only the offender, but his innocent and often wholly helpless offspring. They punish not only the guilty, but the unoffending, in the second, third and all future generations. This is not policy—it is not justice—it is not humanity. And it is an atrocious calumny upon the loyal millions of the United States, whose instincts recoil from the proscriptive and sweeping confiscation bills discussed in Congress, to charge that their opposition to such punishment of traitors arises from a latent and criminal sympathy with treason.

In thousands of cases in the rebel States, it will be found (as it is in the Northern and loyal States) that the wife, not the husband, is the source of the fortune—be it large or small—of the family. Changes in the form of the patrimony, and accumulations arising from natural increase and profits, will gradually swell upon the husband's hands, and he at length will be the affluent owner of a fortune which his skill and industry have never created. But if the man commits treason against the State, under the cruel rule of confiscation not only will the natural protector of the family lose his labor and his life, but the mother and children lose what was their own from the beginning, and what perhaps their own thrift, economy and self-denial have preserved and increased!

It will not do to say that such cases would be exceptions that ought not to stand in the way of a general rule. It is believed by those best acquainted with the composition and workings of Southern society that the existence of means in a family are quite as often due to the wife as to the husband. It is a well-known fact, on the other hand, that settlements on the wife, even from her own property, are in disodor in the Southern States, and very seldom made.

But I need not fortify the positions on this subject by an analysis of society in the secession districts. If the special facts were not as I represent them, and as I know them to be, there is enough in the general principle to vindicate the popular instincts against bills of attainder and confiscation. Their obvious result is to involve the innocent in the punishment of the guilty. And not in equal proportions either, for when a man's estate is confiscated all his children suffer, be they many or few.

But not only in the personal and moral wrong inflicted by such sweeping laws, is there strong reason to reject them. In their bearing upon society, and upon the State itself, are they most pernicious. For, first, in reducing to poverty hundreds of thousands of children, and thereby depriving them of education and culture, a serious injury is inflicted on society. The cost of almshouses and jails, and of the enforcement of penal laws, does not cover a moiety of the expense of ignorance among a people. If we add to ignorance and depravity *a sense of wrong* in the seizure and confiscation of their property by the Government, for no crime of their own commission—and such knowledge will surely be imparted with their mother's milk—we plant the seeds of sedition and hate that will be ineradicable, and make the new population a curse to themselves, to the State, and to mankind. It is because of these results that the tendencies of all civilized Governments are against the enforcement of the harsh measures of confiscation and attainder adopted by jealous and struggling tyrannies in ruder times.

The rule adopted by the Missouri State Convention goes to the root of the evil of treason. The first great penalty of this crime against the State is *death*; and that, in the case of all prime instigators and leaders of treason, should be sternly enforced. The penalty next in grade is *expatriation*; and to this doom might be consigned the larger circle of conspirators, too conspicuous for pardon, but not sufficiently important for impressive lessons to the country in their execution. The last and lowest penalty is *disfranchisement*; and in the political disability thereby imposed there is ample punishment for the great mass of citizens who, in a disloyal phrensy, have lent themselves to the schemes of wicked revolutionists. In their disfranchisement there is indemnity for past wrongs done to the country, and security against future intrusion, through the ballot-box, of the poisonous principles they once insanely espoused.

The disfranchisement of rebels removes at once the difficulty and danger so frequently insisted on, in the attempt to restore the Union upon the basis of the Consitution. "How can we permit Mississippi to become again a State in the Union," inquires one, "when her Legislature may immediately return to their seats, as Senators, Jeff. Davis and A. G. Brown, who were expelled as traitors?" "How can we let Georgia come back, in her original sovereignty, if she may at once restore to the National Councils such arch-rebels as Toombs and Iverson?" These questions are not wisely propounded, because an offended nation has an account to settle with these individuals which will prevent any reappearance on their part on the Senatorial stage. But not they, *nor any like them*, can be returned to plague the country under the rule adopted by the State of Missouri. It will be left to loyalists alone to reorganize State Governments in the seceded States, and to represent those States in national affairs. To traitors will be adjudged the painful and life-long humiliation of standing by the sacred arc that protects them, but forbidden by the unclean sin of treason to approach the ballot-box or touch again the sanctuary of patriots. Have we not here ample retribution for the crime of rebellion, and need we turn into chaos the social organization of eleven States? Need we bring millions of innocent and helpless children to poverty and crime without perceptible profit to the Treasury of the nation or to mankind, while upon the *persons* of traitors we can assess a lasting and salutary punishment for their crimes? YORK.

Washington, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

The United States Direct Tax—Maryland the First State to Make Full Payment.

The following letter has been addressed by Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the United States Treasury, to R. Fowler, Esq., Treasurer of Maryland:

Treasury Department, June 20, 1862.

Hon. R. Fowler, Treasurer of the State of Maryland:

Sir: Your letter of the 19th inst., authorizing my draft, as Secretary of the Treasury, on you, as Treasurer of the State of Maryland, for the full amount of direct tax apportioned to that State by the Act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1861, less the 15 per centum allowed for assumption and payment of the State, was duly received. I have made the proper draft, which will be prepared for payment as proposed by you.

Permit me to express my sincere gratification that Maryland has been the first State to make full cash payment of her quota of the direct tax. The payment of Pennsylvania, which preceded that of Maryland by a *few* days, was by credit for advances earlier made, as well as partly by cash. The other States are promptly following, and all, I am sure, partake of the satisfaction I cannot but express on seeing Maryland now, like Maryland in the days of the Old Line, coming forward with purse and sword to the defence and support of the American Union.

With great respect, S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Patriotic Resolutions Adopted.

A regular meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday, Pelatiah Perit in the Chair. The following new members were admitted: Morris Franklin, Geo. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman, Edward S. Jaffray, Alfred Lockwood, James Low, Henry N. Tifft, Christopher Y. Wemple. A report from Judge Mason, in relation to the Commercial Convention held in Glasgow last year, was read and referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. J. D. Jones, M. H. Grinnell, F. S. Lathrop, C. H. Marshall and Thomas Tileston.

Mayor Opdyke then made a few preliminary remarks touching the war news received yesterday, and concluded by offering the following preamble and resolutions:

On the 19th of April, 1861, the Chamber of Commerce declared its sentiments in regard to the duty of loyal citizens of the United States to sustain the Government in its efforts to suppress a wicked and injurious rebellion, then but recently commenced.

In accordance with the sentiments at that time expressed, and in the discharge of the like obligations of duty to the country, this Chamber does hereby

RESOLVE

First—That it will continue to sustain, by its influence with the commercial community and to the fullest extent of its means, the National Government in a vigorous and determined effort to maintain the integrity of the Union, and effectually to put down rebellion.

Second—That in the recent appeal made by the President to the loyalty of the country for additional military forces, the Chamber recognizes the patriotism and energy which should assure confidence in his fidelity to the Constitution, and in his determination to preserve the National honor.

Third—That this Chamber will cordially unite with other bodies of loyal citizens in any measures calculated to give efficiency to the military and naval power of the Government, and to preserve and maintain the character of the community for patriotism and loyal devotion to the Union.

Be it further resolved, that a Committee of —— members be appointed by the Chair to consider and recommend to the Chamber such measures as they may deem advisable to give practical effect to this expression of the sentiments of the Chamber.

After a few remarks from Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq., in favor of the resolutions, they were adopted unanimously, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: Mayor Opdyke and Messrs. Stevens, Babcock, Duer, Low, Marshall, Sturgis, Blunt, Wetmore, Dodge, Minturn, Roberts and Royal Phelps. The previous action of the Board in reference to an Assay Office in this City was confirmed, and Messrs. Babcock, Dodge, Gallatin, King and Minturn were appointed a Committee to visit Washington to urge the matter upon the attention of Congress.

Street Commissioner's Office.

OPENING OF BIDS AND AWARDS OF CONTRACTS.

On yesterday bids were opened and contracts awarded for the following works, which have been heretofore advertised:

Building engine-house for Company No. 31—awarded to W. A. Rhodabach at $4,400.

Building tender for Hose Company No. 57—C. E. Hartshorn, $250.

Rebuilding carriage for Hose Company No. 40—C. E. Hartshorn, $250.

Building two tenders for Engine Companies Nos. 2 and 42—Jos. Pine, $770.

Building a new hose-carriage for Hose Company No. 4—Jno. H. Sickles, $553.

Building a new steam-engine for Engine Co. No. 5—E. A. Straw, $2,800.

Building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 16—C. E. Hartshorn, $490.

Building new tender for Engine Company No. 26—Jno. H. Sickles, $333.

Building new carriage for Hose Company No. 22—C. E. Hartshorn—$700.

Filling sunken lots, &c., between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets—awarded to James Corry.

Dredging slip between Piers Nos. 11 and 12, East River—Jos. Hart, $700.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Concert by the Grammar and Primary Schools of the 20th Ward.—Wednesday night, raining as it was, could in no wise deter the friends of the soldiers from patronizing an entertainment prepared for the benefit of widows and orphans made desolate by the war; and the Academy of Music could never hold forth more popular inducement to the lovers of music and poetry than drew the tremendous audience that witnessed it. Six departments of the public schools of the Twentieth Ward were represented, comprising in all six hundred well trained performers. Drills, tableaux and music, vocal by the young ladies and gentlemen, and instrumental by Dodworth's Band, made up the main attraction. To enter into detail of the excellent manner in which each and every one of these performances was conducted is unnecessary, but the military evolutions, first by the boys of Grammar School No. 33, and afterward the "Zouave Drill," by the young ladies of Grammar School No. 33, were so remarkably appropriate, and elicited such unqualified applause, that great praise must be accorded to their instructors. The "Wreath exercise" was also a peculiar feature of the entertainment, and one which exhibited striking perfection in methods of the drill. Mayor Opdyke presided, and numbers of distinguished persons were present. The "Tableaux" at the close depicted: "The Seasons," "Taking the Veil," "The Sculptor's Dream," and best of all "The Wounded Soldier." The pupils were at each divertissement costumed in character. The exercises continued till a very late hour, and the Committee of Arrangements must certainly find their exchequer amply filled. Much good may it do the widows and the orphans of our self-sacrificing soldiers.

Music at the Central Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the Mall on to-morrow, (Saturday) at 4½ P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme.

PART I.

1. March from "Gemma di Vergy." .... Donizetti
2. Overture from "Tancredi" .... Rossini
3. Song: "The Harp that once" .... Moore
4. Quickstep Triumph .... Strauss

PART II.

1. Moldavian Schottisch .... Jullien
2. String of Melodies .... H. B. Dodworth
3. Scherzo from Symphony in A .... Mendelssohn
4. Death of Glory Gallop .... Schallen

PART III.

1. March from "Il Poliuto." .... Donizetti
2. Caledonian Melodies .... Jullien
3. Waltz; "Dream of the Ocean" .... Gungl
4. Aria from "La Traviata" .... Verdi

National Airs.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.—A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday, President Draper in the Chair. A report was made from the Committee of the Whole and adopted, giving the number of vagrants transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse during the past month as 660, of whom 151 are there for the first time, 71 the second time, 75 the third time, 43 the fourth time, 69 the fifth time, 65 the sixth time, 5 the seventh time, 4 the eighth time, 94 the tenth time, 2 the twenty-fifth time, 14 the fortieth time, 22 the one hundredth time; 150 of these were females, and 530 were males. The receipts of the Commission for the two weeks ending to-day, amount to $1,228 74, including $120 from the Public Administrator for board of a deceased inmate at the Almshouse, $247 39 from the New-York Hospital for board at Small-pox Hospital, and $432 25 for work at Workhouse. The following is the regular weekly statement: Remaining June 21, 1862, 6,836; admitted, 2,175; died, 31; discharged, 1,675; sent to Blackwell's Island, 446; sent to State Prison, 6; remaining June 28, 1862, 6,853; increase, 15. Bellevue Hospital, 561; Lunatic Asylum, 776; Almshouse, 1,364; Penitentiary, 841; Workhouse, 959; Small-pox Hospital, 21; Randall's Island, 784; Randall's Island Hospital, 205; City Prison, 299; Second District Prison, [illegible]; Third District Prison, [illegible]; Fourth District Prison, [illegible]; Colored Orphan Asylum, 200; Children at nurse, 25; City Cemetery, 60.

Arrest of Two Female Thieves.—Officers Crolius and Swift, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday arrested two females named Margaret [illegible] and Anna Power, who, upon the complaint of Richard Gross, of No. 62 Wall-street, are charged with having stolen from him the sum of $140 in gold. The complainant says he went to the house of one Isabella Hutton, at No. 69 Mercer-street, late on Wednesday night, with the sum of $200 in gold. When he left he had nothing. He acknowledges having spent $60 in one way and another, but charges that $140 were stolen from him while in the house abovenamed, and he says the prisoners have stolen the money. They were taken before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and after examination, were committed to prison for trial.

The Races on the Union Course To-day.—The opening races of the five days' campaign on the Union Course, Long Island, commence to-day. There will be three races during the day, the entries for which, as given in yesterday's Times, comprise many of the best blooded horses in the country. There will probably be the largest attendance ever seen on the Union Course, and to add to the attractions of the occasion, the military of this City, which takes part in the parade to-day, have been invited to be present, and on the conclusion of the parade will attend in large force. The most direct route to the Course is by the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad, which runs cars from the Atlantic-street Ferry, Brooklyn, every five minutes.

Zeta Psi.—The Zeta Psi Fraternity, one of the most prominent of the many secret college associations, has been holding a special Convention during the week at the Cooper Institute. Delegates were present from eight different colleges, besides a large number of alumni. It was ascertained that nearly one-fourth of the active members of the Society two years since, are now in the army in various capacities, from privates to Colonels. The business of the Convention being finished, it adjourned to meet at the Parker House, Boston, Dec. 30, 1862.

Barnum's Museum.—In another column will be found an entertaining advertisement, which sets forth at length the attractions offered by Mr. Barnum for the big and little folks of this City and vicinity to-day. Dramatic performances will be given at every hour of the day after 10½ A. M. Little Nutt, the fat man and fat woman, the learned seal, and the beautiful aquaria will also be shown from early till late.

Accidentally Drowned.—Coroner Ranney held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of Michael Welch, a native of Ireland, aged 39 years, who accidentally fell into the water from Pier No. 6, East River, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Accident from Burning Fluid.—A lady, residing at No. 240 East Thirteenth-street, whose name is reported to be Mrs. Kesseneck, was so seriously burned yesterday morning, by the explosion of a fluid lamp, that she died soon after. She was filling a lighted lamp at the time of the occurrence.

A Probable Suicide.—A woman, 18 years of age, named Mary Murray, made a desperate attempt yesterday to commit suicide, at No. 22 Grand-street, by taking a large dose of oxalic acid. She was immediately conveyed to the City Hospital, but the doctors say she cannot recover.

Found Drowned.—The body of a male child was found yesterday in the dock at the foot of Canal-street. Coroner Ranney held an inquest upon it. The cause of death could not be ascertained. The Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

Arrest of Liquor Dealers.—Twenty-six unlicensed liquor dealers were arrested, yesterday, in the Thirteenth Ward, and held to bail by Justice Steers, in the sum of $100 each.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Remarkable Occurrence.—At an early hour yesterday morning some men passing along the Canton-street mall, on Fort Greene, heard a sound coming from a well in the vicinity, which caused them to halt and make an investigation. Upon looking into the well they discovered a woman sitting upon a cross-beam some 70 feet below the surface, who begged to be taken out. The Police were notified, a rope obtained, and the woman was drawn out in safety, and apparently uninjured. When asked how she got into the well, she stated that her name was Catharine Griffin, and that she was employed as a servant at No. 85 Sands-street; that on the afternoon before she went to New-York to see some friends, and while there drank freely of intoxicating beverages. She started for home after dark, and while in a Fulton ferryboat, a young man, whom she had never seen before, induced her to walk to Fort Greene; there he attempted to take some improper liberties with her person, when she ran away from him, and accidentally fell into the place where found. This well is 80 feet deep, about 4 feet in diameter, is walled with stone, and has long been out of use, but has about 10 feet of water in it. Over the top is a stone slab, and through it a hole where a pump formerly was inserted. Over this hole there has been a stone slab, and the place has been reported several times by the Police as a dangerous nuisance. The woman was found seated upon a cross piece a few feet above the water. When the storm of Wednesday night is borne in mind, the story told by the woman that she fell to the spot where found—a distance of 70 feet, and without receiving serious injury, the whole affair seems to be a remarkable one. The Police are endeavoring to unravel it.

Serious Accident.—A Mrs. McCue, employed in the Linseed Oil Factory, corner of Front and Washington streets, met with a terrible accident yesterday morning. Some of her clothing got caught in the machinery, when she was whirled round with great violence several times by a revolving shaft, and was not rescued until both legs were broken and she had received other severe injuries. The injured woman has a husband in the Eighty-eighth Regiment, and was at work in the factory to help support her four children.

LAW REPORTS.

The Pilot Commission Case—Certiorari.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. The Pilot Commissioners—This case has been frequently stated in the Times.

The relator obtained a writ of *certiorari* to bring up for review the proceedings of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, in revoking his license as a Pilot.

The Court at Chambers, holding that the relator's remedy was properly a rehearing before the Commissioners, superseded the writ. Appeal was taken to this branch of the Court, where it was now held, per Barnard, J., that the judgment below was correct, and should be affirmed.

This Court would not assume that upon a rehearing *before the Commissioners that body would necessarily* adhere to their previous decision; on the contrary, it would assume that if that body was convinced on a rehearing that the former proceedings were irregular, or that the former decision was erroneous, either upon the facts or the law, it would promptly reverse its former decision. The remedy of a rehearing being given, the writ of *certiorari* should not be granted until that remedy is exhausted.

H. R. Cummings for relator; Wm. Allen Butler for respondents.

The Way to Coney Island—A Contest for the Monopoly.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Judge Lott.

The Coney Island Plank Road Company vs. The Coney Island Railroad Company.—This case has been before stated in the Times.

The plaintiffs obtained a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from running cars over the road from the Brooklyn City limits to Coney Island. They claimed that they had acquired the right to appropriate for the purposes of their plank road what was formerly called the "new road," running from Brooklyn to Coney Island, and that the defendants without right had laid their track along said road, interrupted travel and otherwise interfered with their rights, and that if such acts were continued, and cars allowed to run upon the railroad, serious, if not irreparable, damage would be sustained.

The defendants, moving to dissolve the injunction, denied that the plaintiffs possessed any exclusive right in the road mentioned, or that they had acquired any right to appropriate and use it as claimed. They also insisted that the plaintiffs could obtain adequate relief by an action for damages; that the acts complained of were no more than trespasses, and that it was now too late to obtain an injunction. The motion was argued June 30, and decision was now rendered discharging the injunction, with costs.

Jenkins, Opdyke & Ackerman, and H. C. Murphy, for motion; Sommers & Johnson, and G. T. Jenks, opposed.

Storage—Tender of Lien.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Patrick Murray vs. A. Y. Vanamaria et al.—This action, which was reported in the Times of Wednesday, was brought to test the validity of a sale to the defendants of pumice stone by Martin A. J. Lynch, to whom it was intrusted by the plaintiff, as alleged, for storage.

The [illegible] was [illegible] on the ground that he made no tender of lien for storage, either before or after the [illegible].

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice [illegible].

Atecha et al. vs. Garies.—Motion granted.

Lewis vs. Northrup et al.—Motion granted.

James vs. Thacher.—Order granted.

O'Brien vs. Bostell et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event of the action.

Peters vs. Stoofford et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event of the action.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 3, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 5s, '65, Cou.	98	100	Erie R. Pref.	60
16,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	100½	100	do.	61½
5,000	do.	100½	950	do.	61½
27,000	do.	100	100	do.	61
[illegible]	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes, Small	101	70	Hudson R. R.	45
10,000	do.	100	100	do.	45½
5,000	do.	99½	100	do.	45½
5,000	do.	99½	50	do. s30	46
5,000	do.	99¾	50	Harlem Railroad	15
22,000	do.	99	100	do.	14
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50	100	do.	13½
20,000	Mo. State 6s	45	100	do.	13½
5,000	do. b30	45½	100	do.	12
5,000	N. Y. Cent. 7s	100	200	Harlem R. Pref.	34
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	80	150	do.	33½
5,000	do.	80½	100	Reading Railroad	56
5,000	Mich. So. Sk. F. B.	90	100	do.	55
4,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90½	400	Mich. Cen. R.	57½
2,000	C. & N. W. Ar. B.	47	200	do.	57½
3,000	C. & N. W. 2d Mg.	22	270	do.	57
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d Mg.	55½	400	do. b60	57½
5,000	do.	55	1050	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	53
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	86	100	do.	52
20	Merchants' Bank	93	100	Panama Railroad	130
20	Union Bank	102	50	do.	129
25	Bank Commerce	94	50	do.	128½
25	Bank Republic	97	100	do.	128
10	Comm'h Bank	85	1075	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	56
75	Pac. Mail S'p Co.	112	100	do.	56½
350	do.	111	100	do.	56½
350	do.	110½	100	do. b10	56½
[illegible]	Amer. Gold	110½	200	do.	57
20,000	do. s10	110½	1150	Clev. & Pitts. R.	21
10,000	do.	110¼	25	do.	21½
10,000	do. b30	110½	100	do.	21½
20,000	do. b10	110½	75	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	123½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	89½	100	Galena & Chicago R.	67
450	do.	88	100	do.	66½
2050	do.	87½	100	do.	66½
2000	do.	87½	900	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	45
50	do. s60	87½	50	do.	45
1100	do.	87½	[illegible]	do.	45
300	do.	87½	100	do.	45½
300	do. b30	88	100	do.	45½
800	do.	87½	100	Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	60½
400	do.	87½	150	do.	61
1050	Erie Railroad	33½	200	do. b30	61½
1430	do.	33½	200	do.	61½
300	do. s30	33½	100	do. b30	62
50	do. s10	33½	400	do.	61½
200	do. s10	33½	100	do.	61½
200	do.	33½	50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R.	74½
300	do. s30	33½	50	do.	75
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	23½	50	do.	74½
50	do.	23½	200	do. b60	75
100	do. s10	23½	100	do. b30	75
			200	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	39½
			100	D. L. & W. R. ex. div.	95

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	100¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	61½
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	100½	100	Erie Railway Pref.	61½
5,000	do.	100½	45	do.	61½
60,000	do.	100¼	50	Hud. River R.	46½
25,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. N.	102½	500	Harlem R.	14½
28,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	51	300	Har. R. Pref.	34
2,000	do.	51½	100	do.	34½
6,000	do.	51½	200	Reading Railroad	56½
9,000	Missouri State 6s	46	10	Mich. Central R.	57½
500,000	Amer. Gold	110¼	25	do.	57½
20,000	do.	110½	50	do.	57½
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	112½	200	do. b60	57½
50	do. s30	111½	300	Mich. So. & No. I. R.	24
50	do. s30	111½	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	53
50	do.	112½	20	Panama R.	129½
25	do. b60	113	20	do. s30	130
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	88	25	do. s30	130
100	do.	88½	300	Ill. C. R. Scrip	57½
100	do. b60	88½	100	do.	57½
100	do.	88½	125	Gal. & Chic. R.	67
250	do. b30	88½	1,000	Clev. & Tol. R.	46½
10	do.	88	400	do.	46½
100	Erie Railway	34	400	do. b30	46
50	do.	34			
100	do. b30	34½			

Thursday, July 3—P. M.

The disastrous news from the army before Richmond, published in this morning's papers, though partially qualified by subsequent dispatches, produced a very decided panic in Wall-street this forenoon; the like of which we have not witnessed since the *Trent* affair of last Winter. In the violence of the fluctuations through the day the panic market was ahead of that occasion, because of the United States paper currency in place of Gold upon which the business of the Stock Exchange is now conducted. The printed sales at the early Board scarcely reflect the real extent of the pressure to make sales of Government Securities, as several parcels of 1881 6 ⅌ cents were privately forced on sale at 95¼@97@96¼ ⅌ cent., while the lowest printed sales are at par ex coupon. The heaviest and most unaccountable depression was in 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds, which were done as low as 93 ⅌ cent., and in less than two hours afterward they were done at 103 ⅌ cent., making a difference *of four per cent.* A similar reaction was experienced in the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 from the cheapest private sales. The price of Gold advanced to 110½ ⅌ cent., with very heavy sales at the Board and on the Street, the advance being 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. from yesterday's latest quotation. The decline in the Railway Mortgages was 3@5 ⅌ cent. on several descriptions, actual sales, and the bidding generally fell off in the same proportion. The fall on Pacific Mail was 4½ ⅌ cent. and on Panama 7@8 ⅌ cent.

When the Railway Share list was reached the panic feeling was intensified by a fall of 4¼ ⅌ cent. on New-York Central, the leading Stock on the speculative list. The pressure to sell at the decline was equal to 6,000@7,000 shares. The fall was less on Erie Common shares, say 2¾ ⅌ cent., and on Erie Preferred, 3¾ ⅌ cent. The Western Shares were from 2 to 3½ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday, the heaviest pressure to sell being on Rock Island and Toledo. Soon after the adjournment of the early Board the market began to improve, particularly on the Government Stocks, and before the Second Board met the *feeling altogether among buyers was better.*

At the Second Board the prices on the speculative Shares, as well as on Government Stocks, were firmer, while Gold was ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. lower. A fair amount of business was done on the printed sales, and soon after the adjournment the demand for Stocks improved, on later and better news from the army of McClellan. There was considerable excitement in New-York Central, at 89½@90 ⅌ cent., and the bidding for the other Railways was in about the same proportion. Without reference to the Stock market, the congratulations on the Street were hearty on the receipt of the later dispatch from Gen. McClellan. At 4½ o'clock, the following were the latest prices:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	91¾	90	Pacific	114¾	113
Erie	36	35	Panama	135	130½
Erie Preferred	63¾	62	Tennessee	55¾	51
Rock Island	64ed	62	Missouri	50½	47
Toledo	48	46	U. S. 6s, 1881	101½	100½
Mich. Guarant'd	56	53½	U. S. Notes C'mN	105	103
Mich. Central	60½	58	U. S. 7.30 Bonds	104½	103½
Galena	69½	67½	Gold	109¾	110½
Illinois Central	59	57½			

The Board of the Stock Exchange resolved to-day to hold their regular sessions on Saturday, July 5. The previous order to adjourn from this afternoon to Monday evening, July 7, was rescinded, and very properly under existing circumstances.

The following were the only bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Commerce	94	St. Nicholas	88
Chatham	82½	Marine	100
Bk. of the Republic	92	Commonwealth	87
Continental	85		

There was a general decline in Railway Bonds. The following were the bids:

N. Y. Central 6s	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	98	Ill Cen. 7 ⅌ cent., '75	[illegible]
N. Y. C. 6s, subscrip'n.	98	T. H. & Alton lsts, 7⅌c.	[illegible]
New-York Cen. 7s, '64.	101½	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.	107	Chi. & N. W. Interest	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	106½	Ch. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '64	102½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	97	Tol. & Wabash firsts	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wabash seconds	[illegible]
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	101	Tol. & Wabash 1st. bonds	70
Hudson convert, '67	89	Mil. & P. DuCh. firsts	85
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	101	Gal. & Chicago firsts	104
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., '69-'72	100	Gal. & Chicago seconds	100
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c., firsts	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	100½
Mich. So seconds	80½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	85½

The price of money is not so much unsettled to-day as the confidence of lenders on stock security. A good many calls were made for the return of money, with a view to larger margins on the security. These calls extended to loans upon Government Stocks, although the money to be received would necessarily consist of United States Notes or their equivalent. In most cases the borrowers were less alarmed than the lenders, and there was little or no difficulty in making the margins satisfactory, or in returning the money. The rates are 5@6 ⅌ cent. on demand loan, and 5 ⅌ cent. on select merchant paper.

The rates of Exchange on Europe, sympathizing with the rise in Gold, have advanced to 121½@122 ⅌ cent. on London. On the Continent the following figures are quoted for Saturday's steamers:

Paris—60 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	4f. 60@[illegible]c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	4f. 61[illegible]c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ⅌ guilder	49[illegible]c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ⅌ marc banco	40[illegible]c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ⅌ florin	[illegible]c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ⅌ rix dollar	87[illegible]c.

Mr. H. A. Tucker, Broker, late of Chicago, has been admitted a partner with Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, Money and Exchange Broker, No. [illegible] Broad-street.

The Statements of the Banks of the three principal Cities of the Union, for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, June 28	$148,346,462	$137,980,706	$30,832,[illegible]	$8,[illegible]
Boston, June 30	65,638,966	26,237,754	7,801,457	6,131,[illegible]
Phila., June 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Last week	242,480,[illegible]	176,302,474	44,[illegible]	18,[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]	128,814,[illegible]	44,[illegible]	16,[illegible]

The receipts of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for the month of June were:

1862	$113,577 [illegible]
1861	79,073 [illegible]
Increase	$34,503 [illegible]

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending July 3, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$2,134,273	$224,204	$995,729
Thrown on market	1,949,287	80,870	1,316,729
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$[illegible]	$39,[illegible],719	$34,[illegible]
Thrown on market	50,498,134	28,352,879	28,343,[illegible]

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	906	$315,500	122	$[illegible]	150	$[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n	1,301	222,340	20	2,428	312	79,467
Mf. of Silk	321	281,464	15	13,376	22	15,[illegible]
Mf. of Flax	356	92,321	5	1,[illegible]	361	87,[illegible]
Miscellan's	149	39,113	19	2,815	1,169	17,[illegible]
Total	3,123	$950,258	182	$45,471	2,469	$[illegible]
		45,471				[illegible]

Total entered ... $995,729. Total marketed ... $1,316,729.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day, were $426,794, including $296,000 for Customs; payments, $1,118,162; balance, this afternoon, $10,070,856.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, July 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 65 bbls. Ashes, 13,185 bbls. Flour, 909 bbls. and 620 bags Corn Meal, 192,896 bush. Wheat, 104,763 bushels Corn, 7,169 bush. Rye, 37,258 bush. Oats, 4,091 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,286 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls., at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 380 bags Rio, at 19½c.@22c., and 50 bags Laguayra on private terms, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, were confined to 500 bales, in lots, at 38½c.@39c. for Middlings, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, to-day, for shipment and home use, at rising prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,600 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 45@$4 65; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 90@$5 10, chiefly at $4 95@$5; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 40@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 85@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 90@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 45	@$4 65
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 40	@ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 6 90

Southern Flour continues in good demand, at full rates; sales 2,650 bbls. at $5 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$6 80 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 2,100 bbls. extra at $4 95@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 95 for Marsh's Caloric, and $2 95@$3 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after by export buyers at a shade higher prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 186,500 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western, $1 25@$1 35; Amber Western at $1 25@$1 28; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 18@$1 24; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 14@$1 16; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 05@$1 14; Chicago Spring, at $1 [illegible]@$1 11, and choice White Kentucky on private terms ⅌ bushel. Corn is brisk and firm. Sales, 147,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 54c.@56c., chiefly at 55c. for old Mixed Western; 49c.@52c. for new do.; 42c.@50c. for unsound new and old; 57c. for Yellow Western; 56½c.@58c. for White Western; 70c. for White Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye is in demand at 76c.@77c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 43½c.@44½c.; Western, at 42c.@44½c., and State 44½c.@46c. ⅌ bush. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal kinds of breadstuffs left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of June in the years indicated:

Canals opened—	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	309,235	241,759	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	2,164,597	6,966,875	7,346,197
Corn	4,348,067	4,368,641	3,963,[illegible]
Barley	72,912	122,226	[illegible]
Oats	2,579,040	1,091,018	1,120,[illegible]
Rye	86,277	157,091	260,[illegible]

HAY—North River Bale is in active request at 65c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at steady rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 122 hhds., including Porto Rico at 23c.@36c., English Island at [illegible], and, by auction, 180 bbls. New-Orleans at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The principal demand, to-day, has been for Spirits Turpentine, of which 145 bbls. have been sold at $1 37½@$1 40, closing at $1 40 ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, lower and unsettled. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$10 81¼ for Mess, and $8 50@$8 75 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb. Bacon rules quiet, at 5½c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8½c., and 500 kegs at 9c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy. Sales 290 bbls. at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 50 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 4½c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, were rather heavy, having comprised 1,700 hhds., including Cuba at 7½c.@8½c.; Porto Rico, at 8c.@8½c.; and New-Orleans at 8½c.@9½c.; also, 305 boxes Havana at 7c.@[illegible] ⅌ lb. Refined sugars are in good request. Messrs. Stuart now quote: Best quality Loaf, 11c.; [illegible]; Crushed, 10¾c.; Granulated, 10¾c.; Ground, [illegible]; White, A, 10½c.; Yellow, C, [illegible].

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at [illegible], and small lots at 29c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were rather heavy, and rates very firm. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] in bulk and bags, 11d.@11½d.; Corn, [illegible] 11d.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Pork, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, [illegible] Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d., and by steamer, [illegible]; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tc.; Bacon and Lard, [illegible]@32s.; Butter and Cheese, [illegible]; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ⅌ tc.; Bacon and Lard, Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Oil, 37s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 22s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton. For Cork, two vessels with Grain, at 11½d., and for the same port and orders, a vessel with Grain, at 8s. 9d. ⅌ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Fanchon; or, The Cricket.

WALLACK'S—Returned Volunteer—Twice Married.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The National Guard—Wase-mocon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 485 Broadway—Nature vs. Philosophy—Andy Blake—Unequal Marriage.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Afternoon and Evening.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

Notice.

In compliance with custom, no Evening Edition of the Times this afternoon, and no Morning Edition to-morrow, will appear.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have official advices from Gen McClellan's Army up to 5½ o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday. A dispatch from the General himself was received at the War Department, yesterday afternoon, which states that he had succeeded in getting his army to the banks of the James River, with the loss of only one gun, which had to be abandoned on account of its becoming disabled; that the wagon train, with the exception of one wagon was in a safe position; that we had a severe battle on Tuesday, and that we beat the enemy on Wednesday. And what is of more importance, Gen. McClellan announces that reinforcements from Washington had already arrived. These reinforcements, together with those under Gen Shields, which embarked at Annapolis and arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, will be sufficient to insure Gen. McClellan in his new position, if not to enable him immediately to follow up his success of Wednesday, and push straight on to Richmond. The fight of Monday, partially described by our correspondents in yesterday's Times, was of the most desperate and determined character. In fact, the fighting of the entire seven days may be thus characterized. The consequent loss of life has been most fearful, but on the rebel side particularly so. The entire losses on both sides, in killed, wounded and missing, are estimated in one account at forty-five thousand, of which our proportion is but fifteen thousand, leaving thirty thousand for the rebels. Among their losses in killed are Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson and Gen. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina. Gen. Magruder is also reported to have been taken prisoner. Many wounded prisoners have been captured on both sides. On the whole, it appears from the latest accounts that the advantages of the fighting have been on our side, though fighting against fearful odds. The number of the rebels is estimated at one hundred and eighty-five thousand, including a large part of Beauregard's army, while against this enormous force we had opposed not more than ninety-five thousand effective men.

A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes, upon what he deems pretty good authority, that while Beauregard was holding Corinth, he had several thousand laborers employed extending the Jackson and Vicksburgh Railroad from Lowashoe to Montgomery, Ala., thus forming a connection with the East. Such a work completed, a glance at the map will show the facility with which the army of the Mississippi, or a large portion of it, may have been transferred to Richmond.

We have intelligence from Corinth that eight or ten companies of rebel cavalry attacked our advance guard, about two miles south of Booneville, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on Tuesday morning, but were repulsed by our cavalry, after considerable hard fighting. The enemy, it is stated, make daily demonstrations on different parts of our lines. From Gen. Mitchel's army we learn that fifty-five of his scouts have been captured by the rebels, taken to Atlanta, Ga., and hung.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has received important information direct from East Tennessee, by way of Cumberland Gap. The persecution of the Union men continued. The property of all loyal Tennesseeans in the Union army was being sold at auction, including furniture, agricultural implements, &c., no attention being paid to the necessities of their families. A distinguished citizen of Tennessee, who had been arrested and cast into a Southern jail, had died there from the effects of unwholesome food, and his remains had arrived at Knoxville for interment. Union soldiers who are prisoners at the South are dying rapidly in consequence of the tainted meat and rotten food which they are compelled to eat. Nearly all the rebel troops have been withdrawn from East Tennessee and taken to Richmond. The country is filled, however, with guerrilla bands, who are committing all sorts of depredations on Union people.

Gen. Curtis' Division is understood to be at Batesville, Ark., on short rations, and without provender for the horses and mules, besides suffering from sickness. Gen. Hindman is also menacing him with a large force of rebels. It is understood that an immediate effort will be made to aid him with men and stores.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has given the best possible proof that he approves the call for 300,000 additional troops, by issuing an elaborate proclamation calling for the quota from that State. After bringing prominently to notice the bounties offered volunteers by the Government, the document concludes as follows: "All good citizens are respectfully requested to report forthwith the name and place of any volunteer or regular soldier in Massachusetts—if such a one is here to be found—who may be intentionally evading his duty by neglecting to comply with the provisions of the General Orders above quoted. Massachusetts, which has never slumbered nor slept, must now arise to still higher efforts, and pledge to all the duties of patriotism, with renewed devotion, the individual efforts, the united hearts, heads and hands of all her people."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, two motions to adjourn over the Fourth—one to Monday, and the other to Saturday—were defeated. The House bill in relation to alterations in certain Judicial Districts was passed. The bill to establish Provisional Governments in insurrectionary districts was postponed until to-day, after brief consideration. The bill to provide a Government for the Territory of Arizona was postponed until next December. A joint resolution adjourning Congress on the 16th inst. was introduced and laid over. The bill relating to the Judiciary, providing certain rules in regard to State laws being regarded as decisions in common law in the United States Courts, was considered. An amendment was moved by Mr. Sumner, that no evidence be excluded on account of color. On a vote being taken no quorum was found to be present. A motion was made to adjourn, but failed. A quorum was then obtained, and the amendment was rejected. The Senate spent the rest of the day in Executive session.

In the House, after the consideration of private bills, *a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee* providing for the discharge or trial of State *prisoners. It was ordered to be printed. After* some further business, the Confiscation bill as returned from the Senate was taken up, and after some debate, the Senate's amendment, in the shape of a substitute, was rejected, 123 to 2—so *the bill goes to the Senate again. The vote* tabling the Michigan and Illinois Canal bill was reconsidered, and its consideration postponed until the 18th of December. The Senate's amendments to the Treasury Note bill were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to report what legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate the granting of furloughs and discharges to sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. Dunlap, of Kentucky, failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution censuring Gen. Hunter for his letter in reply to the inquiries relative to his "black brigade." The House then adjourned until Saturday.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was no session of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, for want of a quorum.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed resolutions pledging its support anew to the General Government in its efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union and suppress the rebellion, and appointed a committee to consider and recommend for the adoption of the Board, such measures as may be best calculated to render their support effectual.

The Louisville *Journal* states that Capt. Jenkins, Assistant Quartermaster at Louisville, has been relieved by an order from the War Department, based on a notification in an official advertisement that no Secessionist or Abolitionist need apply for the contracts proposed.

There was a decided panic on the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street generally, yesterday, on the news in the morning papers from the army before Richmond. The fluctuations in Stocks, through the day, were from 2½ to 4 ₩ cent. At the close prices were on the recovery. Gold went up to 110¼@110½ ₩ cent. Exchange to 121½@122 ₩ cent.

Discussions of the exciting war news were the order of the day in business circles yesterday. Loyal citizens evinced great regret, but no despondency; while the friends and abettors of the rebels were quite boisterous and arrogant in their demonstrations. At the Produce Exchange, the only active trade was in Breadstuffs; prices of Flour and Corn were well supported, while Wheat advanced a shade. Cotton, Coffee, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Rice, Seeds and Spices were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Tallow, Hay, Hops, Sugars and Spirits Turpentine, which latter article was decidedly dearer. The freight market was rather active, and rates were very firm.

The National Natal Day.

"Through the thick gloom of the present I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious and immortal day. When we are in our graves our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivities, with bonfires, with illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears, not of subjection and Slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude and of joy."

Thus exclaimed the patriot seer, "John Adams, on the adoption of the Declaration, July 4, eighty-six years ago. We could have no better motto for to-day. He saluted it, by the "All hail hereafter!" as the birthday of the Republic. We celebrate it now in the new birth and regeneration of that Republic. Now, as then, indeed, "thick gloom" hangs over our country, but the eye of faith can descry the "brightness of the future as the sun in heaven." To-day, we celebrate it not merely by the "festivities, bonfires and illuminations" whereof he speaks, but by the awful baptism of fire and blood. We have, indeed, our wonted festivities; but the real celebration to-day is along the line of battle, and where the Union hosts surround the beleaguered armies of the cursed rebellion. *There* are our hearts and hopes. The rest is all but show. And we "have that *within* that *passeth* show." God defend and prosper the armies of the Republic!

Gen. Hunter's Abandonment of James Island.—An arrival on Monday from Port Royal announce that Gen. Hunter has determined to evacuate James Island. This unhappy issue of the promising attempt for the reduction of Charleston is deeply painful. That city has so much to answer for in the present state of our national affairs, and has been to such an extent the prime mover in the rebellion, that we should have felt a peculiar pride in its capture. It would have been, moreover, but justice, that the seat of the war should be transferred to that Capital city of the treason. But the attempt fails, and we have only to resign ourselves to the disappointment for a while longer.

We had hoped that a secure encampment might yet be found in which our troops might remain with safety, and be in readiness to resume the attack when reinforcements could be spared for it. But it seems that no such position could be found. There was nothing left, after the failure of the recent assault upon the battery at Secessionville, but to evacuate the island, and relinquish the undertaking.

It would appear from this decision that the attempt of Gen. Benham to capture that battery, instead of being the wanton and groundless effort which it has been represented to be, was a military necessity; and that the possession of that point was essential to our continued occupation of the island. It occupies the neck of the only peninsula which James Island affords that could be commanded by the fire of our gunboats across the land; and unless that peninsula could be held, our position was precarious, if not hazardous. Gen. Hunter's relinquishment of the whole undertaking, upon the failure of the attempt at Secessionville, shows how essential that movement was, and demonstrates that it was only a well-considered endeavor to obtain a secure foothold, instead of a rash and heedless advance. It is gratifying to note that the War Department has taken the same view, and restored Gen. Benham to his command.

The Situation on the James River—Better Prospects.

Our news from the army before Richmond is up to Wednesday evening, at which time appearances were much better than at the date of our previous advices, at the close of the sanguinary engagement of Monday. The extraordinary series of battles which began with Wednesday morning of last week, on our right wing, and which raged almost continuously for the whole week along our entire lines, and over a distance of between thirty and forty miles, seemed to be still unfinished on Wednesday night of this week. "On Tuesday," says Gen. McClellan, "we had a severe battle, and to-day (Wednesday, 2d inst.,) we beat the enemy, the men fighting even better than before." Whether the battle was renewed yesterday, and whether this morning the strife may be still raging, we do not yet know. The main position of our army, however, at Turkey Bend, on the James River, was quite secure under the *safeguard of gunboats. The good news also* comes to us this morning, that by Wednesday reinforcements had arrived from Washington; and we learn, too, that on Tuesday morning a heavy column of Gen. Pope's army reached Fortress Monroe, and had immediately been pushed up the James River. This body must have reinforced Gen. McClellan by Wednesday, and doubtless rendered him abundantly able not only to hold the rebels in check, but perhaps also to assume the offensive. We suppose that other of the divisions of Pope's army will at once follow that of Shields', and that not less than forty or fifty thousand men altogether can be dispatched to the Peninsula from different points. From Gen. Burnside, strange to say, we have as yet not a word; but he is most certainly on his march to cooperate with McClellan, if he has not, as we think he must have, joined him before this time. One of our cotemporaries, last evening, gave prominence to a story from Washington that our army had "lost its siege guns and thirty thousand men;" but McClellan himself, writing as late as Wednesday evening, says he had "lost but one gun, which had to be abandoned because it broke down;" and another account states that Heintzelman captured eight guns and a whole brigade of rebels, which seems to be much more likely, judging from the latest advices. Four of the most prominent rebel Generals are reported lost to their cause—Stonewall Jackson, killed; Barnwell Rhett, killed; Anderson, mortally wounded, and Magruder a prisoner; while of our own general officers, McCall and Reynolds were reported missing on Tuesday night. The death of Jackson, which is undoubtedly a fact, as it is announced by the Richmond papers of Monday, and confirmed from our own side, will be a tremendous blow to the rebels. Of all their Generals, he was the only one who had ever assumed the offensive with success; and the successes of their army last week were entirely owing to his quick, energetic and determined action and skillful manœuvres.

The losses in the various battles, and especially in the grand combats of Friday and Monday, are reported as being very great—as, indeed, from the courageous and determined fighting of both combatants they must have been so. The prodigious figure of forty-five thousand men is the estimate made by one correspondent as the lost in killed, wounded and missing on both sides—thirty thousand of which are put to the account of the rebels. We should earnestly hope that subsequent advices may modify these figures; but, from our previous experience in reports of losses, we fear that the facts may be as terrible as reported. The splendid heroism of our men, from beginning to end, during the eight days of blood and battle, was worthy of the divine cause for which they fought and offered their lives. In the records of the world, there has been no courage more persistent and vigorous. But the fact that so many of the sons of New-York have been slain for their country's sake, will tone down the manifestations of this Fourth of July.

Of the present *status* of our army before Richmond, Gen. McClellan reports it as being still in excellent spirits, and since the large reinforcements have arrived it is doubtless greatly improved in confidence. On the whole, and judging from all the facts and statements that have reached us, we must say that the condition and prospects of our army on Wednesday were much superior to what they were on Monday. We should not be surprised if it were yet this week to give the rebels a blow which would effectually settle the fate of Richmond and this bloody rebellion.

The Country to the Rescue.—The City took the news yesterday with admirable spirit. The Stock market tumbled head over heels, it is true, but this amounts to nothing. It was only a panic among the bulls who had been speculating for a tremendous rise, and scattered in every direction when the wind blew from the other quarter. They were in very much the same condition as the sutlers at the White House when told that the rebel cavalry were coming. They abandoned their supplies and rushed pell-mell on board the first gunboat that offered shelter.

But the mass of the people showed no symptoms of a scare. Their first feeling was regret for McClellan's reverse; their next, that it must be retrieved. The army must have reinforcements, promptly and as many as are required. The 300,000 new troops must be forthcoming at once. We cannot stop to criticise the past—to discuss the causes of past disasters or reconcile the claims of conflicting Generals. What the country wants now is an army able to cope with the rebels. Let the thinned ranks of our regiments be filled up. We have most excellent fighting material,—the skeleton of a splendid and effective army. Let its ranks be filled and we shall speedily turn back the tide and put an end to the rebellion.

Rebel Strategy.

It should be remembered, whatever reverses may occur during this portion of the campaign in Virginia, that the rebels have one important strategic advantage. They are at the centre or on the smaller arc of the circle, while we move on the circumference. A distinguished Prussian officer, whose military criticism was quoted in these columns, indicated more than a month before the date of the event, the threatening possibility of a defeat of Banks' corps. The position recalled to him a well-remembered campaign on the borders of his own country—that year when Napoleon, holding Dresden as a centre, kept an overwhelming mass of the Allies in check, by moving out with tremendous rapidity from his centre, now upon one corps and then another, and defeating them in detail. Or better still, it might have reminded him of Napoleon's position in his last glorious campaign in France, before the banishment to Elba. There, moving on the smaller arc, though with a much inferior force to the whole of the Allies, he was enabled to fall upon Blucher's corps, and other corps with superior numbers and tremendous effect, and at one time seemed about to drive out in disgrace the enormous armies of the Allies. Owing to the nature of the country, and to Gen. McClellan's making the Peninsula his base of operations, together with the numerous *railways behind the enemy's front*, the rebel General has been enabled to have the advantage of a central position, while our line has necessarily been extended from the Shenandoah to the Rappahannock and the Chickahominy. Our connections have been difficult, owing to the character of the surface, and for some unknown reason, unity of action was destroyed by the Washington authorities in the very outset by the division of the army into separate corps. The consequences have been what might be expected.

The enemy, with a skill and vigor which we should acknowledge, even with them, have thrown, by their railroads, superior masses wherever we threatened them. They first held McDowell in check, then drove Banks out of the Valley; then falling back before Fremont (whom they outnumbered) they destroyed one of Shields' brigades, and while our divisions were calmly awaiting other attacks, either at Strasburgh, Port Royal or Fredericksburgh, they hurl their overwhelming masses on our widely separated right wing before Richmond. It is vain for us to suppose that we have any but a most skillful and determined enemy to oppose us. With them is desperation, and a very considerable military skill, and great natural advantages of position. To these we can oppose the unconquerable firmness of our soldiers, and we should oppose invention, enterprise and incessant activity. We cannot but think if Sigel's, Banks' and McDowell's corps had been "feeling" of the enemy's line as they should have done, this manœuvre of Jackson would never have been executed. We trust that Gen. Pope is going to change all that. With the taking of Richmond, or the rebel retreat to the South, this advantage of a central position vanishes.

Our Army Correspondence.

The Times published yesterday morning *thirteen columns* of most important and interesting intelligence from our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, *in advance of all our cotemporaries.* According to its usual practice of bragging loudest when they are beaten the most, our neighbors of the *Herald* will probably devote their entire editorial page this morning to proving that it is the only enterprising newspaper on the continent! We should not be at all surprised if its circulation (on paper) should reach 150,000!

The fact is our neighbor has been so busy for the last few weeks in bragging, that he has had no leisure for getting the news. The Times has steadily and regularly beaten the *Herald* on all important information from the very beginning of the war. We had the first account of the capture of the forts below New-Orleans. We published exclusively a full report of the sanguinary battle of the Seven Pines. We gave the first and only full official reports of the killed and wounded there and at Fair Oaks. We had exclusively the killed and wounded at the battle of Cross Keys, three-fourths of which were from New-York regiments, and now we have distanced our windy neighbor completely in the full, detailed and graphic reports given by our correspondents of the great battles of Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday last. Without making a tenth part as much fuss as the *Herald* does, the Times is habitually ahead of it in all important news.

The *Herald* has been hard at work trying to break down its competitors. It has been urging an exorbitant tax on newspapers, for the avowed purpose, and in the absurd hope, of crushing out its rivals. It has been forcing up the expenses of newspapers in every possible way, with the same amiable and praiseworthy object. It has sunk not less than $50,000 over and above its receipts during the last year alone, under the belief that it could thus force its competitors into expenses which it supposed they could not bear. We hope it will keep on. The game is rather a costly one, and cannot be very amusing; but if our neighbor enjoys it, we cannot object. We venture to suggest, however, that the Times succeeds very well by attending to its own business and supplying its readers with the news. Possibly the *Herald* might find its profit in the same policy.

It Won't Do, Old Fellow!—The *Herald* pretends that it received its correspondence from the Army of the Potomac, but "*withheld* it at the request of the War Department." This is all moonshine. The War Department made no such request. On the contrary, the *Herald*, in common with the Times and all other City papers, was officially informed two days ago that the restrictions imposed by the Government on news coming by telegraph *did not apply to news coming by mail.* And the reason given for the distinction was, that as the telegraph was under military control the Government made itself, to a certain extent, responsible for whatever it permitted to go over the wires;—whereas it could not be held responsible for anything that came by mail.

The distinction was a perfectly good one, and the Government took care that the Press should understand it. The *Herald* was *informed of it, and told that it could publish its correspondence by mail. Why did'nt it do so?* Because it had none! Enough said.

Courage and Onward.

We have heard some few persons since the arrival of the unfavorable news from the army of the Potomac, who either from sympathy with the rebels, or faint-heartedness, treated the matter as decisive of the question, and declared their opinion that it was all of no use for us to try to fight further, that the new volunteers would never be furnished, and that we might as well make up our minds to accept the fact of the Southern Confederacy with the Ohio River, and the Southern line of Pennsylvania for its northern border. This seems quite too great a conclusion to draw from any facts which we have. If McClellan's army were annihilated, the *Monitor* taken, Fortress Monroe strictly besieged, and the rebel cannon thundering upon Washington, it would still be, we think, too great a conclusion to draw. We would be still too mighty, too high-spirited a people to yield to such dishonorable terms. *For consider what this involves.* It involves first and foremost the surrender of the Mississippi which has been opened by our gallant tars amid storms of shot and shell, and the crash of iron prows against wooden walls. It involves giving up to the tender mercies of the rebels not only the scattered Unionists who have made themselves known under the protection of our flag, even in the regions where secession was most poisonous, but the masses of those who have endured so long in East Tennessee, who have fought so gallantly and well in Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia. It involves giving up the City of Washington with all its public buildings. It involves giving up Mount Vernon, so that we and our children will need Confederate passports to enable us to stand by the tomb of Washington. It involves the triumphant sneers of the London *Times* and the continuous outcry against us and against free institutions of all those who hate them and hate us because we love them. It involves the triumph at home of Vallandigham and Cox, and the two Woods and those who follow them, whether covertly or openly. It involves endless disgrace and degradation for us in the future, endless strife and confusion, endless war and disturbance, the downfall of American ideas, the overthrow of republican institutions, the turning back of the shadow upon the dial of human progress. We have no fear that any thought of accepting such results will be allowed to dwell for an instant in the minds of our people. As long as our fleets hold the sea, and our gunboats hold the rivers—as long as the ports and the forts of the Southern harbors remain in our possession, and the rebels are shut out from any but clandestine commerce—as long as their currency is shinplasters, at fifty per cent. discount, while ours is bank bills and United States notes, at par—as long as our army is an army of volunteers—why should we give ourselves up to such gloomy anticipations. Such disgrace is not yet in store for us. When salt is not to be had, and pins and needles are not to be bought in the stores of New-York; when our soldiers are on half rations and without uniforms; when want and distress fill the land and stand in every door and when President Lincoln shall acknowledge, as Jeff. Davis has done, that without conscription it is impossible to keep our armies in the field, then, and not till then, will we begin to talk about giving up our hope of a restored Union of one free people, sweeping from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Till then, let us close up our ranks, and stiffen every muscle and sinew, and steel every heart, for a renewal of the struggle. Let us again in the future, as we have in the past, welcome self-denial, and make exertion and trial our companions. Let us call up the old associations which have made this day a day of remembrance, and let us show that even the bloody fields of the past year have not drained the land of heroes or chilled the love of the people for our flag "Old Glory," or for the Union which it has floated over so long, or the principles and hopes which have made it so glorious.

The Death of Capt. Lines—Further Particulars of his Disappearance.

The following additional particulars of the disappearance and death of Capt. Lines, which we announced in the Times of Tuesday last, are from a personal friend, and will be read with interest:

"The highly popular late commander of the steamship *Arago* has doubtless met with a melancholy fate, an event which will be learned with deep regret by a wide circle of friends and thousands of travelers, to whom the following particulars may prove interesting:

Capt. Lines had determined six months since to pass the remainder of his days on shore, and accordingly gave up his position to his first officer, Capt. Gadsden, a successor fully competent to maintain the enviable reputation of his ship, adding, as he does, to the qualifications of an efficient sailor the advantages of a classical education and the manners of a gentleman. Last Winter, Capt. Lines, while in the act of ascending the gangway, (which was coated with ice,) slipped from the top and lighted on the guards of the ship, and would probably have been drowned but for the timely aid of one of the gatekeepers on the wharf. This sudden shock, however, produced serious results; frequent violent headaches, occasional vertigo, and less or more habitual dizziness. Already considerably improved, and in the hope of entirely recovering his previous health, he had lately made arrangements to pass the present Summer months in traveling.

On the 13th of June he started from New-York, and recorded his name on the following evening at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls. On the 15th, (Sunday,) at 5 P. M., he left the hotel, apparently to take a short walk; but there is every reason to believe he has 'crossed the bourne whence no traveler returneth.' It was not until ten days afterward that information of his sudden disappearance was received at New-York. The same day the writer of this hastened to Niagara Falls, and, with the most obliging assistance of Mr. Coleman, Jr., (son of the well-known proprietor of the hotel,) every means have been used (hitherto in vain) to ascertain the fate of the missing.

Capt. Lines was one of the best specimens of a class of men who have made the American merchant navy celebrated all over the world for efficiency and enterprise. He was a native of Connecticut, and went early to sea, making several voyages to the Pacific and ports in South America. About thirty-three years ago he became connected with the Havre packets. During that period he crossed the Atlantic nearly [illegible] hundred and sixty times, and carried [illegible] of passengers probably than any other captain. Strictly temperate in his habits, and most attentive to his duties, he was [illegible] to all—attentive to the [illegible] as to the richer classes. No man ever heard him speak ill of his neighbor. He possessed [illegible] judgment and shrewdness, and accumulated a large fortune. G. McK."

The Rochester Democrat is informed that the body of a man was discovered in the Whirlpool, below Suspension Bridge, by Mr. French, who keeps the Whirlpool House, a saloon on the bank of the river. The body is thought to be that of Capt. Lines.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Better Character of the News from Before Richmond.

A RUMOR ABOUT SECRETARY STANTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, July 3.

THE NEWS.

The interest in the great battles before Richmond is so absorbing that everything else is practically lost sight of in Washington. The feeling is buoyant in contrast with the gloom of yesterday and this morning. *The President, I learn, is cheerful, and greatly relieved from the anxiety of the past week.*

SECRETARY STANTON.

There was a lively rumor on the street this morning that Secretary Stanton had resigned, and Gen. Scott had been appointed Secretary of War. There is no confirmation of the rumor to-night.

REFUSED TO ADJOURN.

The Senate refused to adjourn over to Saturday. There is too much work on hand to allow the usual holiday to Government officers and employes on the 4th.

CONGRATULATORY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following congratulatory letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to Flag-Officer Davis, commanding the Western Flotilla, at Cairo, Ill.:

Navy Department, June 16, 1862.

Sir: Your report of the encounter with the rebel fleet on the 6th instant, off Memphis, announcing your complete success, aided by Col. Ellet, with the ram fleet, in capturing the enemy's flotilla, has been received and read with satisfaction. I congratulate you on the virtual annihilation of the rebel naval force on the Mississippi and the surrender to you of the City of Memphis. These events are the sequel of gallant services rendered by our naval heroes and those who have been associated with them in a series of conflicts and triumphs on the Western waters, for the maintenance of the rightful authority of the Government and the integrity of the Union. You, and all who have been connected with you in this triumph, are justly entitled to the thanks of the Government and country.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

To Flag-Officer Charles Henry Davis, Commanding Western Flotilla, Cairo, Ill.

The following reply to the above was received from Commander Davis:

United States Flag Steamer "Benton," Memphis, June 24, 1862.

Sir: The letter of the Department of the 16th inst. congratulating myself and the officers and men under my command upon the results of the engagement of the 6th inst., has been received and read with unalloyed pleasure. The satisfaction with the success of the day expressed by the Department, and its approbation generally, constitute at once the proof and the reward of service. I shall cause your letter to be read on board of every vessel in the squadron, embracing those not present on the 6th inst., that all may perceive that former services are not forgotten, and that the Department, in viewing present events, will cherish the remembrance of a long series of conflicts and triumphs, of which these events are the sequel.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. H. DAVIS, Flag-officer, Commanding Naval forces on the Mississippi and its tributaries.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

The following also to Commander Davis has been issued:

Navy Department, June 27, 1862.

Sir: Your dispatch of the 19th inst., communicating information of the capture of two batteries at St. Charles, and the removal of obstructions which have probably given us the command of White River, has been received. The intelligence of the continued success of the Navy is most gratifying; but the victory of St. Charles is mingled with regret for the lamented dead, and sympathy for the wounded, who were victims of the fatal accident to the Mound City and of their barbarous opponents who fired upon them after that great calamity. The contrast between these great barbarities of a savage enemy at St. Charles, and the humane efforts of yourself and your command to rescue the wounded and disabled at Memphis is honorable to the gallant men of the flotilla, and will be gratefully remembered. The nation, honoring the memory and sufferings of its heroes, sympathizes with the wounded survivors and the bereaved families of the gallant dead. Its noblest tributes are due to those who bleed for their country and die in its cause. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, GIDEON WELLES.

To Flag-Officer Charles H. Davis, Commanding Western Flotilla, Memphis and Cairo.

THE CANAL BILL.

A change was evident yesterday morning in respect to the vote upon the Canal bill. Several New-England members, who had voted to table it, manifested a desire to ascertain the probable cost of the works by good surveys, to be completed by the opening of Congress in December next. That definite action might then be taken, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, who voted yesterday to table the bill, prepared a resolution directing the surveys, which found favor with many of the New-England members who had voted with him, but were really desirous to defend the Lakes, and had been influenced by the assertions of members from Pennsylvania and elsewhere that the cost of the works in question would be twenty, fifty, or even an hundred millions. Mr. Stevens, in debate, had spoken of even two hundred millions. For the purpose of testing the truth of these allegations Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, who had also voted to table the bill this morning, consented to move a reconsideration of the vote, in order to permit the introduction of the resolution for the proposed surveys. This reasonable proposition instantly encountered a series of filibustering movements, in which the Pennsylvania members, aided by the Messrs. Conkling, of New-York, were quite conspicuous and active. In spite, however, of their efforts a decisive vote of seventy-one to seven-six, was obtained against a motion made for tabling the resolution for reconsideration. At this stage of the business, instead of permitting the vote for reconsideration to be taken, Mr. F. A. Conkling arrested the proceedings by moving the consideration of certain naval matters of no pressing importance, but which had been made the special order for the day. The House thereupon, by a large vote, suspended that special order for half an hour, to permit the vote for reconsideration to be taken, whereupon Mr. Conkling, aided by the opposition from Pennsylvania and the Border States, instituted a number of frivolous motions for adjournment, &c., calling Ayes and Noes on each, by which process the half hour was consumed and the special order made to take precedence of the motion for reconsideration of the vote on the Canal bill. The remainder of the day was devoted to that special order.

THE TAX BILL.

Applicants for appointments under the tax bill reach here by every train, but do little more than file their papers. The perfected bill has not yet come from the printers. There seems to be but two prominent candidates for Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They are Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., of Pennsylvania,

...of [illegible]. Both par[illegible] ... would be highly acceptable to the country. The appointment will probably be announced at once. The bill is to go into effect on the [illegible] August.

The Tax bill has not yet been put into the hands of the public printer, and will not be for several days. This fact will serve as an answer to very numerous inquiries.

GEN. HUNTER'S LETTER.

The reading of Gen. Hunter's letter to the Secretary of War was much enjoyed in the House yesterday. It was generally regretted that Gen. Wickliffe had not returned from his conservative mission to New-York, that he might join in the merriment provoked by the categorical answer to his resolution of inquiry. Whatever opinions were entertained as to the policy which Gen. Hunter has adopted, all agreed in pronouncing his letter exceedingly clever.

THE FLOYD CONTRACTS.

Attorney-General Bates having given his opinion that the acceptances by Ex-Secretary of War Floyd of drafts drawn upon him by Russell, Majors & Waddell, now held by Pierce & Bacon, are not legal contracts of the United States, and that the United States is not legally bound to pay any money on account thereof, the claimants in their memorial to Congress propose to show that the Attorney-General's opinion is in conflict with the statutes, with the judicial decisions of the Supreme Court, and with the long practice of the Government of the use of acceptances in the discharge of the obligations of the different Departments and the frequent recognition of this usage by Congress.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture is to go into operation immediately, with Isaac Newton, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioner, and Richard McCormick, of New-York, as Chief Clerk. The Department is in accordance with a recommendation of the President in his annual Message. The establishment of a distinct bureau or Department, devoted to a leading pursuit to the agricultural interest, has been discussed, more or less, for the last twenty years.

EXPORTS TO MARTINIQUE.

Information has been received at the State Department from the Consul of the United States at Martinique that under the present law all goods admitted into France are also admitted into the Colonies. Importations make a choice of tariffs, either the French or Colonial. In other words, whenever the Colonial tariff prescribes a higher duty than the French tariff, advantage can be taken of the latter. The products of the United States imported into Martinique in American vessels, having a certificate of origin countersigned by the French Consul at the port, are admitted upon the same conditions as if taken there under the French flag, and do not have to pay the extra 12 francs.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointments of [illegible] Wilson, Postmaster at Clarksville, Tenn.; [illegible] Johnston, of New-York, Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain. Also the following named graduates of the Military Academy as Second and Brevet Second Lieutenants, to be attached to the corps, to take rank respectively: Corps of Engineers—Cadets R. S. McKenzie, George L. Gillespie, Jr., George Burroughs, Charles R. Suter, Jared A. Smith, Samuel M. Mansfield, Henry C. Wharton; Ordnance Department, Cadets [illegible] C. Chaffee, Morris Schaff, Joseph Myers, [illegible] A. Marye; First Regiment Cavalry, Cadet [illegible] Combs; Third Regiment Cavalry, Cadet [illegible] J. James; First Regiment Artillery, Cadets [illegible] McRae, John Egan, James A. Sanderson; Second Regiment Artillery, Cadets Isaac Arnold, James H. Lord, Charles N. Warner; Third Regiment Artillery, Cadets Frank B. Hamilton, James M. Lancaster, Asa Bolles, Wm. C. Bartlett; Fourth Regiment Artillery, Cadet James H. Rollins; Fifth Regiment of Artillery, Cadets Eveleth Wilson, John [illegible] Galey, Samuel R. McIntyre, Albert M. Murray.

RESIGNED.

[illegible] C. Lamar has resigned the appointment as Collector of New-Orleans, to which he was some weeks ago commissioned.

THE BOOK JOB.

The Speaker has announced the following select Committee on Mr. Walker's resolution for an investigation of the *Intelligencer* book job: Clark, New-York; Bailey, Pennsylvania; Wendell, Minnesota; [illegible], Maine; Grider, Kentucky.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Wednesday Evening, July 2, 1862.

THE BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND.

All day yesterday the gloom settled deeper and deeper upon us in regard to the tremendous conflict we have heard had taken place near Richmond. The accounts that reached us were too meagre for accurate judgment; but all felt that a fearful crisis in the history of the war had been reached, and the fate of the Republic might be trembling in the balance. The silence of the Government was in itself ominous of evil—no matter whether the cause was ignorance or indisposition to reveal the truth.

The arrival of the New-York papers brought us hope. The clear and vigorous exposition of the Times, added to our knowledge that the President had been looking for the transfer of McClellan's right wing to the James River, gave us both theory, logic and [illegible] to sustain our flagging spirits. We [illegible] with the belief that Saturday had [illegible] conflict; and that our army was now [illegible] position safe against attack and favorable [illegible].

This [illegible] woke us to renewed and increasing [illegible]. [illegible] additional troops was a fact that [illegible] reconcile with success—no logic [illegible]. The Government had received information [illegible] fighting continued through the [illegible] Monday; and Gen. McClellan had [illegible] with terrible loss of life and [illegible], and was dependent on the gunboats [illegible] River for protection against utter [illegible]. The [illegible] was stricken with consternation [illegible]; and every energy of the Government [illegible] being exerted to guard against [illegible].

A [illegible] settled down upon the city, [illegible] rain that continued the whole day. [illegible] much more actual excitement here, the anxiety [illegible] panic was greater when Jackson drove Banks [illegible] Valley of the Shenandoah. But [illegible] I have never witnessed, and [illegible] loyal men in plenty who expected [illegible] days to see the "Stars and Bars" [illegible] in our streets. Bankers were [illegible] stocks, and politicians prophesied [illegible] would bring us to the verge of the [illegible] of compromise.

So the day wore on. Some remain hopeful still, [illegible] theory that McClellan's strategy had [illegible] substantial success, though at a serious [illegible]. We [illegible] a rumor that the gunboats had [illegible] Fort Darling and compelled a surrender, but [illegible] a basis to give it credulity. The evening [illegible] us with rays of encouragement, which [illegible] the sparkle of a glow-worm in the dense night—only to make the prevailing darkness more [illegible] apparent. Again the New-York papers [illegible] words of good cheer, *but less forcibly* than [illegible], and so we glided into the evening with faith in the [illegible] in Providence as our most substantial [illegible] against despair.

And after all, I think this faith is ample. Though some are [illegible], yet the mass are confident and courageous. [illegible] may have met with a fearful disaster; we [illegible] called upon to encounter the allies of despotism in a combined assault; but we know the [illegible] of our cause, the invincibility of our race, the [illegible] of our nation, and anticipate success with a confidence that amounts to conviction.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S SPEECH.

We [illegible] this opportunity of hearing [illegible] Tennessean, owing to the unhandsome behavior of Prof. Henry, who refused him the use of the hall of the Smithsonian Institute. It was [illegible] impossible to find a suitable room; and the [illegible] of securing one is greatly due to your fellow-[illegible] Dennis Pratt, Esq., whose efforts were untiring.

Mr. Brownlow spoke about two hours, and was frequently interrupted by the most vehement applause. During his recital of the terrible barbarities inflicted by the rebels on the patriotic people of East Tennessee, his voice was frequently broken by uncontrollable emotions, and numbers of the audience were excited to tears. His [illegible] censure of the Government for not [illegible] believing that loyal community of the presence of their armed tyrants, was pardonable in view of his fervent sympathy; but all felt that no excuse was needed for the withering denunciations with which he rebuked the Administration for retaining traitors in places of trust and profit. This is the one weak *spot* in Mr. Lincoln's civil policy, and a practice which is working infinite mischief. It is probably due to the excessive charity and kindness of the President's disposition, and the erroneous calculation and culpable cupidity of his subordinates. The Potter Committee has done great good in forcing a partial reform, but there is still an evil so enormous as fully to justify the severest rebuke.

GEN. HALLECK IN THE WEST.

I am informed by a St. Louis gentleman just arrived via Memphis, that Gen. Halleck has suffered greatly in the popular estimation by the late events in Tennessee. His campaign did not at all satisfy the expectations of his friends. Gen. Pope is held there in high esteem as an officer, as is also Gen. Wallace.

GEN. BANKS AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The presence of Gen. Banks in the city recalls to mind the rumors of Mr. Stanton's retirement from the War Department, and his appointment instead. It is certain that if Gen. McClellan is seriously defeated, his friends will lay the fault at the door of the War Office, and demand a new Secretary, with a vehemence that it will be difficult for the President to resist. In that case, probably, both McClellan and the Secretary would share the same fate—the army of the Potomac receiving a new leader as well as the Department a new Chief. Certainly, if the President can ever emancipate himself from the tyranny of faction, and commence the reorganization of the Government and army, on the stern basis of *official merit* and *unquestionable loyalty*, the hour is at hand for the change. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, July 3.

On motion of Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the bill for the relief of certain companies of Indiana volunteers, for loss of baggage, etc., at Hatteras Inlet, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet again on Monday.

This was rejected, by yeas 8, nays 27.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) then moved that when the Senate adjourns it do so until Saturday.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that in the condition that things were—when the whole country is anxiously waiting for news from the army—he did not think the Senate ought to take a holiday.

Mr. Grimes' motion was rejected, by yeas 14, nays 22.

Yeas—Messrs. Browning, Chandler, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Kennedy, King, Morrill, Pomeroy, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wright—14.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Carlile, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Ten Eyck and Willey—22.

The House bill in relation to alterations in certain Judicial Districts was taken up.

Mr. Wright, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make Ohio, Michigan and Indiana the Seventh Circuit; Illinois, Kentucky and Wisconsin the Eighth Circuit; and Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota the Ninth Circuit.

The amendment was adopted, and after further amendment the bill was passed.

Mr. Harris, of New York, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill to establish Provisional Governments in certain cases.

Motion agreed to, by yeas 24, nays 11.

After some discussion the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the resolution in regard to making a majority of Senators, duly elected, sufficient to make a quorum.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas, 18; Nays, 22.

On motion of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill to provide a government for the Territory of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, Rep.,) thought that it was entirely unnecessary to create this Territory. According to the census-office there were 6,482 white inhabitants there, and this looks like a bill to provide offices for a number of persons at the present time. He saw no necessity for this additional expense to the Government. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until December.

Mr. Wade and Mr. McDougal opposed the postponement.

The motion to postpone was agreed to by Yeas, 25; Nays, 13.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of New-York, (Rep.,) the bill to confirm certain land grants to the State of Iowa and Minnesota was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the bill for the relief of Andrew Ten Broeck, late Consul to Munich, providing additional compensation for his services in preventing the compulsory enlistment of American citizens returning to that country, after discussion, was rejected, by yeas, 13; nays, 22.

Mr. Davis introduced a joint resolution, adjourning Congress on the 10th of July. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) the bill relating to the Judiciary was taken up.

It provides certain rules in regard to State laws being regarded as decisions in common law in United States Courts.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., (Rep.,) moved an amendment that no evidence be excluded on account of color.

On the question being taken, no quorum was found to be present.

Mr. Powell moved to adjourn.

Motion disagreed to, by yeas, 10; nays, 22.

Absent—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Doolittle, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Pearce, Rice, Thomson, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson of Massachusetts.

Mr. Clark moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of the absent members. Agreed to, by yeas 12, nays 22.

On a further call a quorum answered to their names, and the amendment of Mr. Sumner was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Collamer, Foote, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner and Wade—14.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—21.

The Senate went into Executive Session, after which adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, July 3.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, said that inasmuch as the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Wickliffe) was at the meeting in New-York, on Tuesday, and delivered a speech there, he (Lovejoy) moved that the reply of Maj.-Gen. Hunter to the resolution offered by that gentleman, (Wickliffe,) relative to the raising of a regiment of blacks be read for the latter's benefit, he, (Wickliffe,) yesterday, being absent.

Mr. Wickliffe replied that he would answer Gen. Hunter's reply at the proper time.

The House then went into the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the discharge or trial of State prisoners. It directs the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, as soon as practicable, to furnish to the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts a list of the names of all persons, citizens of States in which the Federal judicial processes continued, who are or may be hereafter held as State or political prisoners. Where the Grand Jury has terminated its proceedings without finding an indictment, it shall be the duty of the Judges to immediately direct the discharge of the prisoner. Every officer having the custody of a prisoner refusing to obey the order shall be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor, and punished with a fine of $500 and imprisonment of not less than six months, at the discretion of the Court. The bill also provides for bailing prisoners, and concludes with a section declaring that it shall be lawful for the President, by reason of the rebellion, and when the public safety shall require it, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and whenever it shall be so suspended, it shall be unlawful for any Judge to allow such a writ.

Mr. Bingham said it was always thought that this Government was one of law, and that all its officers ought to act under the sanction of law. He was not disposed to press the bill to a vote.

The bill was then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate bill relative to Messrs. Carnuck and Ramsey, with an amendment striking out $60,000, the maximum allowance, and inserting a substitute for the section under which they claim damages, on the ground that it has been once decided on by Comptroller Medill, in 1858.

Mr. Colfax gave a historical review of the case showing that, although it had been decided against by Attorney-General Black, Postmasters Campbell and Brown and Comptroller Medill, Messrs. Carnuck and Ramsey claimed nearly two millions of dollars damages under a contract, which, by its terms, was not to go into operation until Congress made an appropriation for it, which had never been done. He (Colfax) said that at the outset his sympathies had been with the claimants, but a thorough examination of voluminous papers had convinced him that the claim ought not to be allowed, and the Post-office Committee unanimously concurred with him.

The substitute reported by Mr. Colfax was adopted and passed.

Mr. Colfax, from the same Committee, reported the Senate bill providing that in States in insurrection, the sureties of Postmasters can be sued for defalcations within two years after the Courts are reopened. Passed.

The House then took up the Confiscation bill, as returned from the Senate, with an amendment in the form of a substitute.

Mr. Eliot, of Mass., (Rep.,) said this substitute was known as "Clarke's bill," and moved to non-concur in it.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, (Union,) moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Eliot inquired what would be the effect if that motion should be sustained.

The Speaker replied, it would lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Crisfield's motion was disagreed to by yeas 48, nays 89.

Mr. Eliot's motion to non-concur in the Senate's substitute was agreed to by 8 against 123. So the bill will be returned to the Senate.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which the Michigan and Illinois Canal bill was recently tabled, when its further consideration was postponed until the 18th of December.

Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred petitions from the citizens of Ohio for the expulsion of Representative Vallandigham. He asked and was discharged from the further consideration of the same. Which were laid on the table.

The Senate amendments to the United States' Note bill were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to report what legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate the granting of furloughs and discharges to sick and wounded soldiers; and also in regard to the manner in which soldiers dying in this city and vicinity are buried.

Mr. Dunlap, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a resolution declaring the sentiments contained in Major-Gen. Hunter's letter relative to arming of the slaves (read in the House yesterday) are eminently unjust to an American Congress—an insult to the American people and to our brave soldiers, and justly merit the condemnation of this body.

Adjourned till Saturday.

THE CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

Progress of Enlistments in the City—Enthusiasm of Recruits.

That despondent class of the community, which seemed to have made up its mind that New-York had sent about all its spare material in the way of soldiers to the war, will find its gloomy conclusions and predictions speedily proved false and unfounded. Those who have had most experience in the recruiting business declare that never before did the prospects of rapidly filling up a large requisition for new troops look so favorable. Officers who have used their personal influence in the organization of regiments that they were unable to accompany into active service, and who are again aroused by the exigency of the moment to renewed exertion, say that men come in with remarkable readiness—men, too, of a tone and quality such as it was thought had been wholly absorbed by earlier regiments. They assert that even during the excitement which ensued upon the disaster of Bull Run, there was not a better feeling demonstrated nor more anxiety to join the army than now. This is contrary to general expectation, but it is an indisputable and encouraging fact.

The military authorities of the State have not yet quite settled their official programme; but definite orders may be expected to issue from Adjutant-Gen. Hillhouse's department before the close of the week. It is believed that in the meantime still more complete arrangements will be made to improve the enlistment system, and that many irregularities and imperfections, which have heretofore interfered with the exertions of recruiting officers, and damped the ardor of their newly-accepted men, will be effectually remedied. One thing is certain, far higher inducements than ever will be held out in the shape of bounties, advance payments, immediate subsistence, and prospective relief to families. There is no reason at all to suppose that any means will have to be resorted to, to fill up the Presidential requisition beyond the popular and patriotic plan of volunteering. More men than are required from New-York can be obtained in the same way that has sent already a hundred and twenty thousand of her sons into the field.

The City is alive again with the hum of busy warlike preparations. Enlistment stations everywhere abound, as in the startling times of near a year ago. The Park is once more dotted with tents, and the *streets are sprinkled* with the new uniforms of the young men who, at this, their country's second call, throw down the pen, the measure and the implements of peaceful labor, to rush to the defence of the Union. A number of companies are filling up with astonishing rapidity; when better regulations have been made for mustering in the new soldiers, these companies and others will fill up still faster. It is scarcely an advisable thing to do, to close the mustering office in White-street, as it is announced to be closed between now and Monday. To-day and to-morrow, and even on Sunday, applications may be anticipated from fresh recruits, and it is impossible in many cases for those by whom they are secured to enlist them for several days, especially when the men join in squads. This White-street office should be open all the while.

The Memorial to the President.

Albany, Thursday, July 3.

It will be remembered that the memorial addressed by the Governors of the loyal States to the President, respecting the call for volunteers, was signed by all the Governors except Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Sprague, of Rhode Island.

The memorial was drawn up by Gov. Morgan, of New-York, on consultation with Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and the responses received all contained patriotic sentiments in connection with the consent to add the names of the Governors of the other loyal States.

Gov. Morgan, this morning, received the following dispatch:

Washington, July 3.

Your dispatch just received after duty at Manassas. Add my name to your memorial.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

By orders from the War Department the entire authority over the recruiting service of this State is placed in the hands of Gov. Morgan, including all supplies of ordnance stores, all expenses of subsisting and mustering the troops, and all powers of commissions, organization, &c. This will leave the State authority entirely untrammeled until the regiments are mustered into the service of the United States Government, and prevent any clashing between the authorities.

The business of preparing the machinery for recruiting is progressing actively in the Department.

Why Gov. Andrew Did Not Sign the Letter to the President.

From the Boston Journal, July 2.

The fact that the name of Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, was not affixed to the memorial to the President, signed by the Governors of several Northern States, requesting him to make a requisition for three hundred thousand additional troops, to meet the emergency which has suddenly arisen, has naturally excited very general remark and inquiry in the community, and not a little curiosity is felt to know why the patriotic sentiment has not found expression in this latest evidence of the confidence of the people of the North in the Administration, and of their determination to insure the stability of the Union.

The facts in the case, we understand, to be as follows: At a late hour yesterday afternoon, Gov. Andrew received a telegraphic dispatch from gentlemen in New-York, requesting him to join in a memorial to the President, to be signed by the Governors of several States, and other gentlemen, asking him to make the requisition as contained in the telegraphic report of the memorial which appeared in the morning papers.

He immediately replied by telegraph that he could not permit any gentleman to affix his name to a document which he had not seen, nor would he himself sign a memorial to the President of the terms of which he was entirely ignorant.

After reading the memorial in the morning papers, the Governor telegraphed to the Secretary of War, assuring him that he cordially approved of the proposition therein contained, and at the same time he urged upon the Government that the bounty of twenty-five dollars, which the Government at the suggestion of Gov. Andrew had consented to pay to volunteers, should be paid to recruits as soon as they were mustered into companies, and that they should not be compelled to wait until regiments had been formed.

This morning Secretary Seward, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Buckingham, Hon. Thurlow Weed, and several other Government officials arrived in this city, with whom the Governor held an interview at the Parker House.

The object of this sudden and unexpected visit of Mr. Seward is understood to be for the purpose of expediting the preliminary measures necessary to raise an additional force, the method of doing which will be announced in a general order, to be issued this evening or to-morrow morning.

Gov. Andrew has received assurances from Mr. Seward that the bounty money, which Mr. Seward said had been secured to the volunteers through the President and long continued exertions of His Excellency, would be paid in accordance with his recommendation.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Successful Skirmish with Rebel Cavalry Below Corinth.

A Number of Gen. Mitchel's Scouts Hung.

Condition of General Curtis' Army in Arkansas.

Corinth, Wednesday, July 2.

Eight or ten companies of rebel cavalry, under Gen. Chalmers, attacked Col. Sheridan's advance guard, about two miles south of Booneville, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Our companies made a most brilliant charge on the enemy's rear at the same time that Maj. Coon, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, made a dash in front and on the enemy's left, alarming the the enemy so much that Col. Sheridan was enabled to hold him in check. About 3½ o'clock the enemy commenced retreating, but Sheridan having only the Second Iowa and the Second Michigan Cavalry, was unable to pursue.

No report of the loss is given.

The enemy make demonstrations daily, in different parts of our lines.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, July 2.

A passenger just arrived from the South reports that Gen. Mitchel detailed fifty-five men from different regiments for scout service, who were all captured by the rebels, carried to Atlanta, Ga., and hung. One of them, Robert Buffum, formerly of Salem, Mass., and belonging to Col. Norton's Second Ohio Regiment, made a speech saying "he considered it no ignominy to die for his country even in that manner."

Cairo, Wednesday, July 2.

Dispatches from Col. Fitch, dated St. Charles, Ark., which works he stormed, set forth that Gen. Curtis' Division is at Batesville on short rations, and without provender for horses and mules, besides suffering from sickness. Gen. Hindman is menacing him with a large force, and unless commissary and other stores can reach him soon, his troops will be rendered incapable of duty by starvation. A regiment was called for, and transports with provisions and provender.

Col. Fitch proposes to give the troops a share of active service, having in view a very important movement upon the enemy.

Col. Fitch, having been much annoyed by guerrillas in passing up White River, arrested and retains several prominent citizens as hostages.

An agent for the Confederate Produce Loan informs the planters of Louisiana and Mississippi that those desirous to subscribe their crops can do so at a fair valuation for 8 per cent. Confederate bonds.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived at Cairo to-night with 1,200 of Gen. Prentiss' brigade, who have been paroled.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 2.

A special from Cairo to-night, just received, gives the news of the arrival of nine of Farragut's vessels above Vicksburgh.

Louisville, Thursday, July 3.

Gen. Mitchel passed through this evening *en route* for Washington.

Rebel guerrilla cavalry in squads pervade Webster, Davis and Henderson Counties, Ky. Gen. Boyle has sent forces after them, with orders to put every one to the sword.

Corinth, Thursday, July 3.

The guerrillas tore up the track east of Grand Junction a day or two since, and captured seventy to eighty prisoners.

Col. Prime, of Gen. Grant's Staff, and Capt. McMichael, of Gen. Smith's Staff, narrowly escaped, and have arrived there.

POLICY OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

Memphis, Monday, June 30.

The *Avalanche* of this morning has an editorial based upon information that a new programme has been determined upon by the Confederate leaders, who, nothing abashed by previous discomfiture, are preparing themselves for a tremendous effort. They consider that the territory recently given up has weakened the North, and correspondingly strengthened the South. They expect to hold Richmond and Virginia, but if they are forced to yield them, they have no idea of giving up, but will fight to the last, and when they can fight no longer, instead of surrendering and having their property confiscated and themselves disfranchised, they will make a direct proposition to France and England to become a colony or appendage. If this alternative is forced upon them they will strive to become the subjects of Napoleon rather than England. The *Avalanche* gives the above as the almost certain policy of the Confederate leaders, and as Dr. Foulkes is known to be one of the best informed men in the South, considerable credit may be attached to this plan.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

To-day the Army and Navy quarters in the vicinity of New-York, take a holiday to celebrate the glorious "Fourth." The Army salute will be fired from Fort Columbus, the Navy one from the Cobb dock at the Navy-yard, the receiving ship *North Carolina* not being used as a "celebrator" any more. The French frigate *Gassendi* has arrived in time to fire a salute, which she will do at noon, it being the duty of Commodore Paulding to inform the commanding officer of that vessel beforehand, of the jubilee, which we presume he did. The frigate *Sabine*, 50, the steam corvette *Adirondack*, the *North Carolina*, *Connecticut*, *Supply* and *Relief*, will dress ship and air their buntings. The marines and sailors will have their extra dinners, but it is not certain whether at their own or Uncle Sam's expense. All recruiting business stops to-day.

The following are the latest movements ordered of United States men-of-war: The steam gunboat *Tioga* sailed on Wednesday, from Boston, with sealed orders; the steam gunboat *Adirondack* is to leave this port to-morrow on her trial-trip; the steam gunboat *Seminole* is to be put out of commission to-day, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; the brig-of-war *Bainbridge*, which arrived from Fortress Monroe a few days since, was turned over to the Navy-yard authorities yesterday, "unmanned," and her crew transferred to the *North Carolina*.

The splendid little gunboats that are doing so much good service in the waters of Eastern Virginia are as follows:

Wachusett, (new, navy built,) *Mahaska*, (newly built,) *Galena*, (iron-clad,) *Aroostook*, (newly built,) *Monitor*, (the *Monitor*,) *Port Royal*, (newly built,) *Maratanza*, *Jacob Bell* and *Dragon*, not built for regular naval craft. The *Crocharo*, *Corwin* and *Marblehead* remain at West Point for the present. The *Currituck*, *Commodore Barney*, *Morse* and *Tobago* have been sent to reinforce the first-named regular craft on the James River.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Daylight.

The U. S. steamer *Daylight*, Commander Sam'l. Lockwood, from Beaufort, N. C., arrived at this port yesterday evening. She left Beaufort on June 30, at 8 A. M. She has been in commission since June 7, 1861, and during that time has been actively engaged in blockading and other service in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. The *Daylight* was flagship at the reduction of Fort Macon, and has since that time been lying at Beaufort harbor. During her cruise she has taken seven prizes, and rescued the ship *John Clark* from under the fire of the enemy's battery at [illegible], which she engaged and silenced. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, Samuel Lockwood; Lieutenant, D. Lynch; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Allen S. Heath; Acting Paymaster, Chas. H. [illegible]; Acting Masters, L. C. Wood, E. W. Dexter, J. H. Gleason; Acting Chief Engineer, V. R. Terry; Acting Third Assistants, Eugene J. Waite, Thos. V. McIntosh, Charles O. Morgan; Acting Master's Mates, Wm. V. Smith, Charles Ashmore.

The Indians in Utah Again Troublesome.

Sweet Water Bridge, Tuesday, July 1.

The Indians are again troublesome, cutting the telegraph lines between here and Pacific Springs faster than they can be mended. Troops start to-night in pursuit of them, supposed to be a war party of Sioux, 40 in number.

Salt Lake, Monday, June 30, and Pacific Springs, Tuesday, July 1.

Saturday afternoon the Indians attacked Lieut. Glenn's party of eighteen men, near Rocky Ridge. Two whites and one Indian were killed. It is supposed they cut the telegraph line. The same afternoon the Indians were seen along the road from Pacific Springs to Sweet Water. Col. Collins says they are Sioux and Cheyennes, and number about 400. He could not cross Sweet Water to follow. The stage is stopped for the present. Indians are seen lurking in the hills about Pacific Springs.

Cleveland, Wednesday, July 2.

A message to J. H. Wade, President of the Pacific Telegraph Company, dated Salt Lake City, July 2, is substantially the same as the dispatch dated Sweetwater 1st. The telegraph line is promptly repaired as fast as broken by the War Party of Indians, and no pains will be spared to keep the line working.

Sale of Prize Cotton at Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, July 2.

An auction sale of Mobile cotton, taken from the prize schooners *Southern Independence*, *Charlotte* and *Victoria*, took place to-day. Prices ranged from 23¼c.@27¾c., according to quality. The whole sale amounted to $126,000.

Mr. Seward, and the gentlemen accompanying him, left this afternoon for Columbus, Ohio.

Large Fire at Newark, N. J.

Newark, N. J., Thursday, July 3.

Watts' Passaic Machine Works on Ogden-street, were destroyed by fire during last night, with a large amount of machinery, patterns and other stock. The loss is estimated at $50,000, and the insurance is $12,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. [illegible] West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Schuyler—Smith.—In this City, on Thursday, July 3, at the Forty-second-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. E. Rankin, Frederick B. Schuyler, of the City of Green Bay, Wis., to Cornelia H. Smith, of New-York City.

DIED.

Bedell.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 3, Charlotte Cornelia, only child of Chauncey and Phebe C. Bedell, aged 1 year, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 169 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Bradley.—John D. Bradley, midshipman, U. S. N., aged 18 years and 4 months, son of John and Sarah M. Bradley, late of Brownville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., who fell in the naval battle below New-Orleans on the morning of the 24th of April, on board the U. S. steamship Richmond, while gallantly performing his duty as the Aid-de-Camp of his Commander.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the chapel of the U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Hunt.—In this City, on Thursday, July 3, after a painful illness, Annie, wife of Edward Hunt, aged 33 years and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral this (Friday) morning, from the Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-st., at 10 o'clock.

Requiescat in pace.

Torrey.—In this City, on Thursday, July 3, James Torrey, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Enterprise Lodge No. 38, I. O. of O. F., also the Veteran Corps of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 551 Broome-st., on Sunday, July 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 313.—July 3, 1862.
71, 54, 36, 15, 10, 25, 41, 59, 23, 48, 33, 35, 50.
Kentucky, Class 314.—July 3, 1862.
61, 43, 4, 44, 46, 20, 59, 73, 55, 33, 45, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
Delaware, Extra Class 261.—July 3, 1862.
29, 20, 4, 17, 9, 32, 62, 45, 24, 65, 46, 67, 75.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 262.—July 3, 1862.
8, 45, 9, 75, 74, 28, 23, 26, 57, 70, 4, 53.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.
The attention of housekeepers is respectfully invited to Burnett's Extracts. They are entirely free from poisonous oils and acids. They have all the delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, No. 30 Chambers-st.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,
By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *J. C. McNeil*, consisting of 136 bags Coffee, 50 bales Tobacco.
Also, the cargo of the schooner *Lavelia*, consisting of 247 bales Tobacco.
Also, the cargo of the sloop *Pioneer*, consisting of [illegible] small bales Tobacco.
Also, on the same day, at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Docks, at 1 o'clock P. M., the cargo of the schooner *Gipsey*, consisting of 102 bales Cotton, 7 pkgs. do.
Also, the cargo of the schooner *Venus*, consisting of 430 pigs Lead, 38 slabs do., 39 pigs Copper, 23 boxes Tin Plate.
EDWARD H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.

WALLACK'S.
Entrance on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY.
EXTRA PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
1. National Anthem by the entire company.
2. The new local piece called
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
3. National airs by Koppitz' superb Orchestra.
4. The grand protean piece, "THRICE MARRIED," MRS. FLORENCE IN FIVE CHARACTERS.
The roaring piece called "LORD FLANIGAN."
SATURDAY—The great drama, "THE IRISH HUSSAR," and "LORD FLANIGAN."
MONDAY—FLORENCE as CAPT. CUTTLE.

READ. READ. READ.
Danville, Pa., June 3, 1862.
Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI.
GENERAL ORDER.
New-York, July 1, 1862.
This Society will meet at the City Hall, on FRIDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock, M.
Members of other State Societies, who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence.
The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting on the same day at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
Wm. S. Popham, Secretary.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Messrs. Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, of Bordeaux.
Warranted strictly pure. For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, 205 Pearl-st. N. Y.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
At Annapolis, Baltimore, Washington, and other places occupied by Union troops, should be sent at half rates by the HARDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depot 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT NOVEL,
LES MISERABLES.
Second Part—"COSETTE."
READY TO-DAY.
Uniform in appearance and price with
First Part—"FANTINE."
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 400 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic disease. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.
Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 9 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

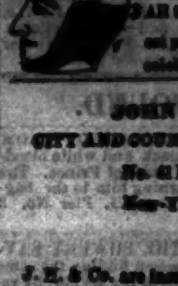
THE NEW-YORK ERA FOR JULY 5 contains a sketch of SENATOR POMEROY, of KANSAS, and other interesting matter. Inquire for it at the News Depots—only two cents. Published at No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

MILITARY.
CORCORAN ZOUAVES,
THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General, F. B. SPINOLA.
Colonel, [illegible].
This magnificent Regiment is intended as a rallying point for all good men. It will be the first in the field from the State of New-York, under the late call of President Lincoln.
Capt. John H. Dobbs is in want of a few more men, for the purpose of filling up his company to the standard.
Quarters, rations and uniforms furnished immediately. Pay from $13 to $21 per month, and relief tickets furnished to families. $100 bounty guaranteed at the end of the rebellion. A few more vacancies open for non-commissioned officers and teamsters. One month's pay in advance.
Apply immediately at Headquarters, No. [illegible] Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.
JOHN H. DOBBS, Captain Company E.
Or to C. L. FROTHINGHAM, First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, No. 469 Broadway, New-York City, or to RICHARD J. CLARK, Tammany Hall, Chatham-st., New-York City.
Pay commences from date of enlistment.

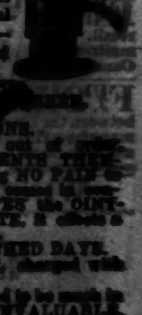
300,000 MEN WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY'S Defence. Thurlow Weed Guard, Empire Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Spinola. Headquarters, No. [illegible] White-st., near Broadway. All competent officers that have seen service, that are now raising companies, either in the City or State, and who are desirous of joining this regiment, can, by making early application at these headquarters, receive money and every other facility for immediately completing their commands, and have their men set at once into camp. And all gentlemen who desire to enlist in the cause of our country in this moment of her peril, by applying as above, can receive every possible advantage in money, and otherwise, for the purpose of recruiting. W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.
By special order of Brig.-Gen. F. B. Spinola.

NOTICE.—ALL CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS OF the army before Richmond, able to do duty, now in this City or in its vicinity, will immediately report to me at Fort Hamilton, preparatory to being sent to their regiments. HARVEY BROWN, Bt. Brig.-Gen. Com'g.
Headquarters, New-York, July 3, 1862.

HEALTH DEPENDS ON PURE BLOOD—Sickness consists of impurity of the blood. BRANDRETH'S Pills purify the blood, and then restore health. Their occasional use gives the clear complexion, the blooming countenance and the elastic step.
Whether the bowels be confined or relaxed, they are equally useful, surely restoring that important organ to health.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 CANAL-ST.
Sold also at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.
BE SURE AND GET NEW STYLE.
See the small red lettering, "BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS," is on the band around the directions which inclose the box.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 26 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1855.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Alex. F. Lee, Secretary.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—IT cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents.
Tonawanda, Penn., Aug. 6, 1856.
Dr. S. I. Tobias, New-York—*Dear Sir*: I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Billious Colic and Cholera Morbus, I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivalled as a horse medicine among farriers and boatmen on this canal. WM. LEWIS, Superintendent North Branch Canal.
Sold by all Druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in pint bottles, at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, lameness, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships Persia and Glasgow, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, next, at 12½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

REV. O. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago, if he still resides here, he may receive information of much value to him.

AUCTION SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE DIRECTED to me by the Hon. District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Leander's Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the bark Texas Star, consisting of

[illegible]

Terms of sale: United States Treasury drafts, or such funds as will be received by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in Florida. Inventory to be seen at the office of Mr. Benner, No. 115 Wall-st., on sales and July 5, inst.

JAMES C. CLARK,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

A FARM WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the 6th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, containing 344 acres, 30 of which is timbered, situated on the east shore of Seneca Lake, seven miles from Geneva. The premises lie on the Lake, running in connection with the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroads. Daily landings within half a mile of the premises. There is a large and handsome dwelling-house, located on a bluff over forty rods from the lake, overlooking it, and giving a full view of Geneva and the surrounding country. The grounds about the house are ornamental and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, strawberry beds. There is a good farm-house, barns, sheds and other outbuildings. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and everything about it in excellent repair.

Terms of payment will be made easy, and satisfactory reference given if required.

The subscriber, will also, sell, on the same day, all his stock, farming utensils and household goods.

References given to John Johnston, Esq., Geneva; John Dey, of the New-York Evangelist; Mr. Bass, No. 10 Park-row, New-York.

The sale will leave Geneva on the morning of the 4th at 9 o'clock.

BENTON GUERNSEY, Romulus, New-York.

Dated June 21, 1862.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

BLACK SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 GRAND-ST. (Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.

$18,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.

$20,000 WORTH FINE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.

$25,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our the most large stock of domestic goods ($20,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as it lasts, and we beg leave to suggest to our friends the propriety of supplying themselves while they can, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets, the equal of Worth's patent French, very low. Best quilted skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen finish quilted skirts, 75 cents. Also, Alexandre's kid gloves. No. 345 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—[illegible] DOZ. pairs of Silk at 50c.; one dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves, ladies' and Misses' Undergarments, Hosiery, &c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's kid Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 359 and 363 Broadway, near 18th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—LOST—STRAYED FROM Pier No. 3 North River, a black and white [illegible] large size, and goes by the name of Prince. The reward will be given by returning him to the [illegible] of the steamboat Metropolis, Pier No. 3 North River.

LOST.—A BANK BOOK ON THE BOWERY SAVINGS Bank, No. 372,988. Any person finding the same will receive a reward and the thanks of the owner, by returning it to ERNST FRED GRUNEWALD, Mott-st., [illegible]

LOST.—TRUSTEE'S SCRIP NO. 498 OF THIS Railroad, for $6,400, in favor of Joseph Baldwin, Treasurer of the same has been stopped. A reasonable compensation by leaving with H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE FOR CASH, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE GOODS.—A first-class jewelers' factory, with the tools, fixtures and sale, on Elmer-st., convenient to depot; also, a valuable tract of land in the Xth Ward, containing about seventy acres, part of it under a high state of cultivation, and stocked with choice fruit, along the proposed line of the Central Railroad and the depot of the Newark and Stockton Railroad. It is one of the best opportunities for investment that can be had. Apply to BROWN or CHARLES A. DENT, No. 31½ Market-st., Newark, N. J.

IRON FOUNDRY WITH STEAM ENGINE and other buildings to let, or for sale, Nos. 257, 259 and 261 Tenth-st. Inquire of J. A. STERLING, No. 34 Wall-st., or NATHAN STEPHENS, No. 48 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

FRAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $30 and upward. Also, solid walnut sofas, easy chairs, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 297 Bowery, four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO F. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED. Wholesale and for family use. W. MARS, Agent, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

AT GEMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY, Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, [illegible] albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the 24 sheets (50 pictures,) sold at 63; others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the manufactory. JESSE G. KEYS.

REMOVALS.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVES TO No. 185 East 45th-st. Orders and communications may be left at Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COCOA POWDER

[illegible] COMMENDED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1861. Mr. Amos Johnson, No. 72 East 12th-st., New-York: Sir: The cocoa containing your FAR-FAMED COCOA-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth. Yours respectfully, MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an account; also, a quantity of fire brick. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN E. HOFFEL.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Office, Dr. Rockwell's—Schermerhorn, near Nevins, Brooklyn. Sabbath services until further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A COMPETENT GIRL [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, by recommendation, with good character, a situation as chambermaid and sewing; can do plain sewing; no objection to go in the country; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 312 West 18th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 29 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young lady, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen for two or three days at her last place, 323 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman as first-class cook in a private family; would have no objection to go in the country with a family for the warm months; best of references with them; City reference given as to capability and character; will be found competent. Apply for two days or this week, at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 16th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—A SMART AND TIDY PROTESTANT girl desires a situation as cook; she is a good cook; makes excellent bread, pies and biscuits; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the very best of references. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for a woman who has lived with her two years; she is a good cook and laundress, and can be seen at 322 4th-st., Washington-square.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread equally well; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st.

A LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation to travel in Europe with a family, as lady's maid or nurse. Apply at her present employer's, No. 6 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl, as children's nurse; she can do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go in the country; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 216 23d-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

AS FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable French girl, with good references, wishes a situation. Apply at the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY OFFICE, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; is willing to do light chamberwork, or assist in the care of children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 13 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress in a family. Call at No. 141 East 25th-st., for two days.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION in a fancy confectioner's or millinery store; has been employed in a fancy-store for a year; is a neat sewer, quick and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 149 Broadway, in the store.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF A HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE lady, whose circumstances have become much straitened, would be glad to take charge of a house in the City or country. She can give good references. Address F. E., Box No. 170 Times Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. [illegible] 26 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and of stock of all kinds; if any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 126 Times Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man as gardener; understands hot and cold grapery, green-house; would be found willing and obliging; best of reference from his last employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 192 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN CARPENTER OR wood-worker, who is handy and quick; steady work, $1 50 per day, will be given for the right man. Apply at No. 200 Canal-st., third story. E. W. SMITH.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Great Great. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Melodeon, Harmonium, one, two or three banks of keys, $60 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $175 to $300. J. H. PELTON, 641 and 643 Broadway, New-York.

DAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Pianos, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 725 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 29th-st., near 7th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 4th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

COAL, &c.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Lehigh and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL AT $8 PER TON.—Now delivering Cumberland Coal of a superior quality for blacksmiths. A liberal discount to dealer's carts. THOS. TRUSLOW, No. 265 East Fourteenth-st.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS OF Steam Engines, Flaxing Machinery, Hemp, Cotton, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE—BUILT BY the Mattawan Machine Company, in perfect order, 12-inch diameter of cylinder and 30-inch stroke of piston. Inquire at No. 504 West 37th-st., where it can be seen.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—NEARLY new, of 100-horse power; also, a 6-horse and a donkey engine. Can be seen at No. 79 Mangin-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 176 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation exceedingly pleasant for a Summer residence.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT three-story front house, No. 417 3d-av., southwest corner of 31st-st., size 21x60; handsomely finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at low figures on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 170 Broadway.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR HEIRS, GIVE $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 6 and 8 Pine-st.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; wrought iron, old and new; cut nails.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

As the house has been kept in every respect FIRST-CLASS, it is merely a continuance of the extensive and highly merited patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Gran Hotel, on 4th-st. the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen.

KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

KANNAONGA HOUSE, WHITE LAKE

This magnificent hotel, situated on one of the most beautiful lakes in this State, is now open for the reception of boarders. This is one of the healthiest and pleasantest places to spend the Summer. The lake abounds in black bass and pickerel; and some of the most beautiful and interesting of rides can be found here. Carriages and saddle horses for the accommodation of boarders. The rooms are very large and airy, and heard very moderate, being only from $7 to $8 a week. Those wishing to spend a delightful Summer can find no pleasanter place. Applications made to the proprietor will be promptly attended to.

HENRY SHEPHERD, SR., PROPRIETOR,
White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

SURF AND RIVER BATHING.
THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.

Is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Terms moderate. Take steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., and procure tickets on board for Highland Station or Middleton Station, where passengers will find a half hour's pleasant drive to the Highlands, and return morning and afternoon.

JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.

Families wishing an elevated, healthy, quiet, and very pleasant Summer residence, with good fare, are guaranteed these with other home comforts, at the

SUMMER HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC.

Gaslight, stables, boats, stages running to Croton Falls.

R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

This fashionable and healthy mountain resort, 35 miles from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, is now open.

Trains for the Mt. leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 6¾ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBERS'S NEW HOUSE AT Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, on the Harlem Railroad, is now open, and those wishing a pleasant home in the country during the Summer can secure first-class accommodations by applying personally or addressing on the premises, or addressing F. C. YAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. For particulars, apply to D. COLMORE & CO., No. 419 Broadway, or BAKER & YAIL, No. 208 Washington-st.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Costens, No. 13, Wall-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the season. A few choice suits or of family rooms may yet be engaged for the season by an early application. Leave Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:30, 11:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 6 o'clock. From Depot, at 10¼ A. M. and 4¾ P. M. Time 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILLS, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 150 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board. Reached from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE Real Estate, at Newark, N. J., situated on Broad and High sts., with two fronts. One of the most elegant establishments in the vicinity of New-York. The house is 64 feet wide, with various depths, built of stone, finished in the most costly and tasteful manner, and with every modern convenience, and beautifully surrounded with evergreens and shade trees. There are 1¼ acres of ground, 145 feet on Broad-st. and 165 feet on High-st. The upper part of the garden is tastefully laid out in serpentine walks, filled with evergreen trees and shrubbery. Grape arbor 124 feet long, with several kinds of choice grapes—all kinds of berries and fruits. Also, two beautiful Summer-houses. Large brick barn and chicken-house, stable, coach-house, &c. Terms easy. The place must be seen to be appreciated. A photographic view of the house, with full particulars, may be seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and depot; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees. Commanding views of the river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, less than an hour from the City, 36 by 24 feet, with furnace, gas, water closet, bath, wash-troughs, and hot and cold water; also, plenty of fruit, shade trees; very desirable neighborhood, genteel; and situation remarkably healthy. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY, CITY AND SEA SIDE combined—Two charming properties on 125th-st., near Port Morris, 20 minutes' ride from Central Park, eligible for Summer or Winter residence. One villa 16 rooms, one cottage 8 rooms; little cash required; neighborhood respectable and healthy. Full particulars in print at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, IN TOWN of Yonkers, three-quarters of a mile west of West Mount Vernon, Harlem Road; two-story house, 10 rooms, barn, &c.; all nearly new; plenty of fruit, fine well and spring, from 2 to 30 acres of good land; fine healthy location and good neighbors. Terms to suit.

P. B. AMORY, No. 195 Water-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 1, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 53 William-st., or W. D. GARRISON, near the depot, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and lots for sale, cheap and low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE OWNER OF A VERY pretty cottage, with nearly an acre of land handsomely laid out, situated about one mile from the North Orange Depot, would like to exchange it for a house and lot in Brooklyn; vicinity of Clinton or Washington avs. preferred. Address W., No. 192 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNTRY place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 66 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT—A first-class house would be taken in exchange. Address E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, according to the requisition of the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John B. Willard, Esq., Albany; D. G. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wiswell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Irison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

C. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 314 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF UNexceptionable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of large experience in the exercise of her vocation, seeks a position for the Summer only; salary not expected; a cheerful and agreeable house is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of an efficient and reliable teacher, may find it to their advantage to communicate with the Advertiser. References exchanged. Address, for one week, E. S. M., Box No. 175 Times Office, New-York City.

FIREWORKS.

JULY 4.
IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

J. LEACH will keep his depot for Hatfield's Fire-Works open from 4 A. M. until 6 P. M., having on hand a well assorted stock of fire-works, at the lowest prices.

J. LEACH, No. 86 Nassau-st.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Hand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, fine lanterns, &c.

THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.

STEAMBOAT GUARDIAN.

Length 150 feet, 30 feet beam, 7½ feet hold. Engines 16 inch cylinder, 5 feet stroke. Boiler 7 feet diameter, 30 feet long. Draws 2½ feet of water. Working draft of water 4½ feet.

Apply to

G. W. COPELAND,
No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SAND'S POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. Chas. Post, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:25 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 7:35 A. M.
	Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER GROTON, Capt. J. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, by Sidewalk (Saturdays excepted): N. E. 24th-st., at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7¼ A. M.; R. R.—16th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8¼ A. M.; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

The GROTON will make an extra trip on SATURDAY, July 5.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at reduced rates.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Housatonic and Railroad Connection, and New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.

The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat SIP VAN WINKLE leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same morning at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Nausihon* leaves Christopher-st. at 8¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Spring-st. ..... at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¾.
Dey-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 4¼.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER NIAGARA WILL leave James-slip, (Pier No. 32 East River,) probably on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next at 5 o'clock, on her first trip to Port Royal, Port Royal Harbor, Inc., and will make regular trips thereafter. For particulars apply to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vesey-st., Pier No. 20, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9¾ A. M., 3¼ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further information inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Meadowdale for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house, well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Leander Valentine, R. W. WOOD, or the subscriber, personally, EUGENE E. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 20 West-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 8:45 P. M. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—GOOD BOARD AND fine airy rooms, neatly furnished; plenty of fresh vegetables from a fine garden on the premises; grounds shady; abounding in fruit; within sight of river, and house only five minutes from depot. Accommodation for horse and wagon. Address BOARDING, Yonkers Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $45 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. R., Esopus.

BOARD IN ORANGE.—TWO ROOMS, WITH board, may be had in a very desirable location, near the brick church depot. Plenty of shade, and grounds handsomely laid out. For terms, inquire at the bookstore of JOHN H. TINGLEY, No. 193½ Fulton-st.

BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE WANTED for a lady, six young children and two servants, for about two months, within one hour of the City, by boat or railroad. Address, with location and terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 103 Times Office.

YONKERS.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION can be obtained by applying at Mrs. SCOTT'S, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE FARM-HOUSE, with boats on the lake, two hours ride on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 320 Bowery.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS,

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4TH, 1862, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to make arrangements for properly celebrating the approaching Anniversary of our National independence, have decided upon the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—The part of the Division remaining in the City will parade on the Fourth of July next, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence and the vindication of the Union.

The Division line will be formed on Fortieth-street, with right on Broadway, at ninth o'clock, A. M. precisely.

A marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall at ten o'clock A. M.

Brigadier-General Spicer will cause the National Standard to be displayed from the Battery, and the morning salute to be fired at sunrise by a detachment from the First Brigade.

Brigadier-General Yates will direct a National salute to be fired from the Battery at noon, by a detachment from the Second Brigade.

The Commissary-General will furnish commissaries for the salutes under the requisition of the proper officers.

Fourteenth-street and Broadway are hereby designated as the Parade Ground of the Division, on the Fourth of July, until the column shall have passed the City Hall.

Major Henry S. Fearing and Major Edmund B. Wade have been appointed volunteer aids to the Major-General. They will be recognized and obeyed accordingly.

The Division Staff will assemble on the Fourth, at the quarters of the Major-General, at 7 o'clock A. M., at which hour and place Captain Otto's Troop will report for escort duty. By order of

CHARLES W. SANDFORD,
Major-General Commanding.

W. E. TOWNSEND, A. D. C.

The Cooper Institute, at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., when the following exercises will take place:

Declaration of Independence, by Geo. H. Moore, Librarian of the Historical Society.

Oration	by Hon. Hiram Walbridge.
Poem (recitation)	by Hon. A. J. H. Duganne.
Singing	by Union Glee Club.
Music	at intervals by Band.

In the evening fireworks will be displayed and music furnished at the following places:

City Hall	Connell's Band.
Liberty-square	Cecilian Band.
Tompkins-square	Cecilian Band.
East Broadway and Grand	Rhone's Band.
Hammersley and Houston	Wignal Band.
Franklin and West Broadway	Wignal Band.
Hamilton-square	Rubel.
Thirty-fourth-street, Eighth and Ninth avs	Blind Band.
Battery	Wannemaker.
Union-square	Schneller's.
Mount Morris	Rebel.
Seventh-avenue and Forty-third-street	Schneller's.
Jackson-square	Wallace.
Union Market-square	Wannemaker.
Tenth-avenue and King's Bridge road	Sattott.
Marion and Spring	Wallace.
Madison Square	Schneller's
Manhattanville

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OF UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in Currency Bank Notes, or U. S. Legal Tender Notes, and the interest in gold, or in currency funds, with the premium on gold at the market rate added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, AND $1,000, and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, No. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 53 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing, Noah S. Hunt, [illegible] Townsend, Thomas Smull, Chas. R. Swords, J. H. Ransom, John Penfold, Geo. A. Townsend, John Compton, Don Alonzo Cushman, J. Henry Haight, U. J. Smith, Joseph Lawrence, Sylvester L. H. Ward, Leonardo S. Suarez, Alvah E. Laing, Silas Brownson, Robert M. Bruce, [illegible], John Scott Boyd, John Watson, A. Venaga del Valle, Samuel Willets, Henry S. Leverich, [illegible] Nicoll, Lawrence Turnure, Geo. Griswold, Jr., John J. Walker.

HUGH LAING, President. James B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invite proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the [illegible] day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto set their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. [Signed.]"

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 18th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until MONDAY, July 7, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 18th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN, A. ISELIN, WM. HOGE, SEPTIMUS CROOKS, MATHEW PECK, EZRA C. READ, Trustees and Attorneys.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, T. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, [illegible] HILLEGER, Committee of 20th May, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, THOS. W. PEARSALL, [illegible] GRIFFITH, CHAS. MORGAN, ISAAC [illegible] PLATT, JONATHAN THORNE, WM. F. HAVEMEYER, GEO. L. BROWN, JOHN Q. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS, OR coupons, attached to the different series of bonds issued by this company, will be paid, as they respectively mature, on being surrendered to the transfer agents of the company in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. The company has so arranged the interest on its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each month in the year. G. W. CASS, President.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned, Receiver of The Astor Mutual Insurance Company, will render his final account of all his proceedings as Receiver of said Insurance Company to the Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Dated June [illegible], 1862. E. J. BROWN, Receiver.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. A. NOXON, Financial Agent.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. T. B. BLACKSTONE, President. Chicago, June [illegible], 1862.

AMERICAN SILVER, HALVES AND QUARTERS, WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank. CHAS. PALMER, Cashier. New-York, June 27, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders. The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No. 52 Wall-st. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridgeport, Conn. CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERICAN Gold and Silver and the first issue of the United States demand notes, by F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS—PURchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 12th will draw interest from July 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President. MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.) DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid. MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President. Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7. Interest commences July 1, 1862. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. Seymour A. Bunce, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. D. A. CUSHMAN, President. Washington R. Vermilye, John S. Dickerson, Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 19th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. *Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.* Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or befor July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. Richard H. Bull, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner, who will sign in liquidation. THOMAS HILL, CHARLES VANDERVOORT. New-York, July 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is CHARLES VANDERVOORT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing of hardware and a general commission business. The names of all the partners interested therein are CHARLES VANDERVOORT, who resides in the City of New-York, and who is the only general partner, and THOMAS HILL, who resides at Walsall, England, and who is the only special partner. The amount of capital which the said special partner, THOMAS HILL, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.) The said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of July, 1865. CHARLES VANDERVOORT, (L. S.) THOMAS HILL, By GEORGE DE H. GILLESPIE, his Attorney, (L. S.) New-York, July 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation. JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, JAS. C. ATWATER, GEO. B. DURFEE, T. M. PRENTISS. New-York, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place. JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, GEO. B. DURFEE, JAS. C. ATWATER. New-York, July 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. I HAVE THIS DAY RETIRED FROM business. THOMAS DIXON.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. The business heretofore conducted by THOMAS DIXON will be continued by the undersigned, at No. 27 Nassau-st. JAMES H. FALCONER.

NOTICE.—THOMAS EDWARD VERMILYE, Jr., and CORNELIUS D. WOOD are this day admitted as partners in our firm. VERMILYE & CO. July 1, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862. A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, July 7, for the building of a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board. Office Croton Aqueduct Department, June 27, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FOR SALE, FOUR HUNDRED DOZEN HALF-BUSHEL STAVE PEACH BASKETS. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell F. P. CO.'S BUCK-[illegible] GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 12. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

DIVIDENDS.

SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1860, 50 PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1861, 30 PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND, 1862, 50 PER CENT.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.

Cash Capital ... $200,000
Surplus ... $110,000

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, resolved that a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the business of the past year, be declared and issued to the customers entitled thereto. Also, that SIX PER CENT. INTEREST be paid on all the outstanding Scrip of the Company; and a Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. to Stockholders, payable on demand. JAMES M. HALSTED, President. FREDERICK W. DOWNER, Secretary. THOS. L. THORNELL, Assistant Secretary. New-York, June 26, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862. TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 8. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June until the 8th July. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier. New-York, June 17, 1862.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862. CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, of Jersey City, have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the last 6 months, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a *Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after* the first Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,) Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th of July. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862. THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

20TH DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary. New-York, July 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 22 Broadway, (opposite Trinity Church,) NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive. WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable on and after the 10th July. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862. TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. G. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent.—(3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary. New-York, July 1, 1862.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE, No. 69 Wall-st. 54TH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand. By order of WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary. New-York, June 30, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1862. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 9th July. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 30th inst. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 254 to 260. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a postpaid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. E. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 30 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 12 three-cent stamps, 500 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS, PALACE of MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL, Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

1776. FOURTH OF JULY 1862.

GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS ALL DAY AND EVENING. PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR.

CARLOTTA PATTI, ISABEL CUBAS, MME. STRAKOSCH, COSTA THELEUR, SIG. ARDAVANI, LOUISE TOURNAIRE, SIG. DEBREUIL, MLLE. MARIE, SIG. BLISS and PUPIL, M. BENOIT, H. CONRAD, C. CONRAD, MR. KENT, MR. NICHOLS, and a host of talent.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI in the "Nightingale Song" and a Spanish Duet. Mlle. PATTI will sing the National Anthem, THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER, assisted by all the Italian Artists. ISABEL CUBAS in the new BALLET OF MEDORA. Señorita CUBAS will also dance the CELEBRATED MADRILENA. Mme. STRAKOSCH will sing THE FLAG OF OUR UNION. Mme. TOURNAIRE and all the Equestrian troupe IN PLEASING AND WONDERFUL ACTS. Mr. THOMAS BAKER'S GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS, Including his GREAT NATIONAL UNION FANTASIA. In the evening, MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, Concluding with Equestrian Performance. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, FIRST AND ONLY CUBAS MATINEE By Señorita Cubas and all the ballet artists. On SATURDAY EVENING, A repetition of the GREAT FOURTH OF JULY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS, AND PALACE OF MUSIC, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

Lessee and Proprietor ... JAS. M. NIXON.

Great and Extra Attraction. GRAND CUBAS MATINEE. Mr. NIXON has the honor to announce that he has induced the great Spanish Danseuse, SEÑORITA ISABEL CUBAS, to give a BALLET MATINEE, to take place on SATURDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock, on which occasion All the Ballet Artists will appear, COSTA THELEUR, XIMENES, WIETHOFF, AND THE CORYPHEES. In conjunction with this COM. FOOT AND COL. SMALL will hold one of their levees, and the GREAT EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE OF THE FOURTH OF JULY will be repeated. The Garden will open at 1 o'clock, with PROMENADE CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. GLORIOUS BILL. NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY. FRIDAY EVENING, July 4, 1862 and SATURDAY EVENING, July 5, Twelfth week of the great vocalist, MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS. THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PAULINE ... MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
CHEVALIER RENARD ... Mr. P. RICHINGS

GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT BY ANNETTI GALLETI, And a splendid Corps de Ballet. To conclude with the National Allegory of WASHINGTON.

Gen. George Washington ... Mr. PETER RICHINGS
The Goddess of Liberty ... Miss C. RICHINGS

With the patriotic song of THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER. On MONDAY—THE NIGHT DANCERS.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE. THIS GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY Will be celebrated with TWO GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS, THE BEST IN THE CITY. UNION SONGS, UNION SENTIMENTS, UNION PROCESSIONS, UNION TABLEAUX.

AFTERNOON at 2 P. M. Doors open at 1 P. M.
EVENING at 8 P. M. Doors open at 7 P. M.
Family Circle, 25 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. *FRIDAY AFTERNOON, EVENING & SATURDAY,* Nature's Great Delineator, MISS MARY PROVOST, Will appear in two favorite characters, viz: ANDY BLAKE, NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY. A new play, translated from the French, by MISS MARY PROVOST, Entitled UNEQUAL MARRIAGE.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE. GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Grand AFTERNOON Performance on the GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY, Commencing at 3 o'clock. The usual EVENING entertainment, commencing at 8, with the McClellan Overture, New Chorus, New Songs, Banjo, Flute and Violin Solos. Admittance 25 cents. No half-price. Door open at 7; to commence at 8.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM OOTHOUT and HENRY OOTHOUT, plaintiffs, against SHERMAN P. COLT and ANSON T. COLT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and six dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest on $165 39.100 from the 31st day of May, 1861; interest on $169 14.100 from the 1st day of December, 1861, and interest on the remaining $169 14.100 from the 31st day of May, 1862, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1862. A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1862.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1862. A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney. je13-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE against JOHN M. ROBINSON, O. T. SUTFIELD, and E. F. HARSNER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighteen cents with interest from the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December [illegible], 1861. NOYES & TRACEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1862. NOYES & TRACEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st. My 30-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—MARTHA C. BABCOCK, Administratrix, &c., against DANIEL MARTINE and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the fifteenth day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, distant easterly three hundred and twenty-three feet six inches from the southeasterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Ninth-avenue; thence running southeastwardly along the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street sixteen feet six inches; thence southwesterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre of the block; thence northwesterly along said centre line sixteen feet six inches, and thence northeasterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning. The said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Ten West Twenty-seventh-street.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1862. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee, No. 63 Wall-street. Cambreleng & Pyne, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys. je20-law3wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 226 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862. MARY FANNING, Executrix. JOHN H. FANNING, THOMAS FANNING, Jr., Executors. jy4-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 25, 1862. ARCHIBALD WATT, SARAH STARR, Administrators with the will annexed. ap4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated New-York, March 26, 1862. M. M. HENDRICKS, ALFRED TOBIAS, ISAAC HENDRICKS, Executors. mr29-law6mS*

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1862.
FOURTH OF JULY, 1862.
FOURTH OF JULY, 1862.

ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATION'S BIRTHDAY. BIRTHDAY. BIRTHDAY.

THE NATAL DAY OF CIVIL LIBERTY.
THE NATAL DAY OF CIVIL LIBERTY.

THE WINDOWS, BALCONIES AND TOP of the Museum afford the best view in the City of the SPLENDID FIREWORKS in the evening at the City Hall, and indeed at all the surrounding parts of the City, as well as Jersey City, Brooklyn, &c., the top of the Museum commanding a full view of all.

The Manager is pleased to announce to his patrons and the public, that he has made the most extensive arrangements for the due Celebration of

THIS GREAT NATIONAL HOLIDAY
THIS GREAT NATIONAL HOLIDAY

has secured the most attractive novelties, beside giving

SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES

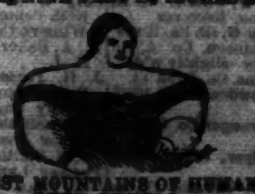
Nearly EVERY HOUR, EVERY HOUR, EVERY HOUR, EVERY HOUR during the entire Day and Evening; the first COMMENCING AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

At each of which will be produced a Drama illustrative of events in the first French Revolution, full of interesting incidents, striking situations, and patriotic sentiments, called the SONS OF THE REPUBLIC, Or, THE DAWN OF LIBERTY. Each concluding with that laughable, side-splitting farce, THE HAUNTED CHAMBER, the most laughable, interesting and amusing play ever put upon the stage.

The following splendid attractive novelties will be on exhibition at all hours:

THE AMERICAN LAMBERT! The largest living man in the World, measuring NINE FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY, WEIGHING 605 POUNDS!

ALSO, THAT WONDERFUL GIANT GIRL, MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, 18 years old, WEIGHING 618 POUNDS, And measuring NINE FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.



THE LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH EVER BEHELD. COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!

The smallest man of his age in the world, 18 YEARS OLD, BUT 29 INCHES HIGH, WEIGHING ONLY 24½ POUNDS! COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE, Manufactured by Wood Brothers, New-York. The Commodore will also appear in a variety of his interesting performances on the stage in the Lecture Room, during each dramatic performance. NED, THE LEARNED SEAL, From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the most beautiful and intelligent animal from the briny deep. DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS. THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, With its myriads of beautiful living fish. QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN. LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX STATUARY, &c. Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee ... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

FANCHON THE CRICKET.
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
FANCHON THE CRICKET.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. Fanchon, (her original character,) Miss Maggie Mitchell. TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) GLORIOUS FOURTH JULY, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Two new pieces, in which Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear. SATURDAY EVENING, most positively last time of FANCHON THE CRICKET.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!! At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a Monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency. Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects. Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA. BY F. E. CHURCH. The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings, in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificate at the office of Mr. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway, and receive the parcel to which they may be entitled. Circulars for this object were issued to all the subscribers in the early part of the year 1858, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS," And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY. Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, [illegible] curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice. CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors. Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, June 28, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 60 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 23, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on FRIDAY, July 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., in full uniform, to celebrate the 86th Anniversary of our National Independence. All the members in this and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to be with us, to partake of a collation, &c. By order. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General. ABM. DALLY, Colonel. Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 286 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $35; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $1; silver or rubber, [illegible]. Extracting, 25 cts.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

J. W. Jones, Co. E—arm. | M. Griffin, Co. F, neck and arm.
J. W. Ames, Co. E—arm.

TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

B. A. Daly, Co. A—right leg.

SECOND NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

G. W. Flagg, Co. E—finger. | F. M. Rhodes, Co. F—arm.

FIFTH VERMONT.

G. H. Jackson, Co. B—head.

SIXTH VERMONT.

J. Clark, Co. A—shoulder.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergeant H. Howe, Co. F—shoulder. | Geo. Preston, Co. I—back.

UNITED STATES REGULARS.

Major [illegible], 12th Regulars—killed. | [illegible]lars—wounded.
Major Rossell, 3d Regulars—killed. | Capt. Foster, Aid to Gen. Sykes—killed.
Lieut. Van Buren, 12th Reg.—killed. | Lieut. Parker, 14th Regulars—killed.
Lieut. McElhone, 12th Reg.—wounded. | F. Kenny, Co. A, 2d U. S. Reg.—missing.
Capt. McIntosh, 14th Regulars—wounded. | T. Butler, Co. A, 2d U. S.—wounded.
Lieut. Sinclair, 14th Regulars. | Daniel King, Co. A, 2d U.S. Reg.—wounded.

SIXTH REGULARS.

Sergt. H. McLane, Co. B, [illegible] | M. Bryson, Co. B—leg.
G. Begger, Co. E—hand. | W. Travis, Co. G—wrist.
F. Armstrong, Co. D—arm. | F. Waters, Co. I, 6th U. S. Regulars—wounded.
J. Kennedy, Co. D—wrist. | J. Kelley, Co. I, 6th U. S. Regulars—wounded.
J. Carroll, Co. K—finger. | Sergt. Wm. Foster, Co. I, 6th U. S. Reg.—wounded.
M. McInney, Co. I—shoulder. | P. Munday, Co. F, 6th U. S. Reg.—wounded.
[illegible], Co. E—hand.
C. H. Gibbs, Co. I—hand.

Sick and Wounded Arrived at Old Point on Wednesday, June 3, by the George Washington.

Brig.-Gen. Meade. | Lieut. L. J. Whiting, Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Palmer, Couch's Division.
Fred. Arbuckle, Co. D, 12th Mass. | Brig.-Gen. W. A. German, 1st Brigadier-Gen. (sick) Sedgwick's Division.
M. Grimshaw, Co. G, 38th N. Y. | D. Shay, Co. B, 61st N. Y.
George Dartepo, Co. K, 44th N. Y. | Charles M. Hoeg, Co. H, 1st Minn.
A. F. Watkins, Co. H, 5th U. S. Cav. | Wm. H. Batchelor, Co. H, 15th Mass.
Lieut. A. R. Arnold, Co. I, 5th U. S. Cav. | G. S. Flanders, Co. C, 6th Vt.
F. P. Duel, Co. G, 4th Mich. | F. Gorton, Co. A, 1st Pa. Rifles.
Capt. A. P. Cavada, Co. C, 23d Penns. | J. Lewis, Co. K, 83d Penns.
G. Egan, Co. I, 38th N. Y. | D. McGee, Co. D, 38d N. Y.
[illegible] Enzminger, Co. A, 7th Penns. Reserves. | W. Allen, Co. I, 2d N. J. Vol.
J. Hall, Co. G, 63d N. Y. | R. W. King, Co. I, 2d N. J. V.
[illegible] W. Bunster, Co. D, 4th Penns. Reserves. | D. McVay, Co. F, 2d N. J. V.
G. Burt, Co. G, 4th Pa. R'ves. | Corp. M. W. Adams, Co. K, 105th Penns.
G. T. Robinson, Co. A, 9th Pa. R'ves—slightly w'ded. | J. Winters, Co. I, 26th Pa. V.
G. Williams, Co. B, 2d Vt. | W. A. Baker, Jr., Co. F, 5th N. J.
David Snowden, Co. B, 105th Penn. | J. H. Parsons, Co. B, 1st Rifles, Penn.
Philip Shranger, Co. G, 105th Penn. | Timothy Bay, Mott's Battery, Smith's Division.
J. G. Folger, Co. B, 105th Penn. | Thomas Ross, Mott's Battery, Smith's Division.
George W. [illegible], Co. A, 105th Penn. | Thomas Lawrence, Co. E, 63d Penn.
George Debeed, Co. K, 44th N. Y. | Isaac Reits, Co. G, 105th Penn.
Clarke Hallenbeck, Co. K, 44th N. Y. | John Nugent, Co. B, 71st Penn.
Wm. A. Haddan, Co. G, 105th Penn. | John E. Clough, Co. D, 2d Vt.
Samuel McHenry, Co. A—105th Penn. | Albry F. Hawthorne, Co. D, 1st Penn. Res.
Wm. Saxton, Co. F, 60th Pa. | T. White, Co. F, 6th Maine.
G. W. Brigham, Co. F, 6th Vt. | Benj. Richards, Co. C, 6th Maine.
John R. Cudworth, Co. H, 1st Mass. | Cyrus Rohrer, Co. A, 1st Penn. Rifles.
R. Wheeler, Co. G, 5th Vt. | Philip Romaine, Co. F, 57th N. Y.
A. Blaney, Co. I, 20th Mass. | Edward McCafferty, Co. D, 83d Penn.
J. H. Winslow, Co. D, 16th New-York. | Joseph Woolford, Co. A, 63d Penn.
J. Campbell, Co. E, 105th Pa. | John Haymaker, Co. A, 63d Penn.
J. Brown, Co. F, 2d Pa. Res. | M. M. Smith, Co. A, 98th Penn.
R. McLean, Co. K, 18th N. Y. | W. F. Campbell, Co. A, 105th Penn.
J. Murray, Co. E, 4th Pa. R. | Edward H. Price, Co. A, 61st N. Y.
[illegible] Swinnelly, Co. H, 2d Mass. | Abraham Jenkins, 6th Penn. Rifles.
[illegible] Crothier, Co. D, 16th N. Y.
David W. Logan, Co. A, 105th Penn.
Dennis Cannon, Co. D, 39th N. Y.

NATIONAL LOSSES BEFORE RICHMOND.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 3.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, states that Col. POWELL T. WYMAN, of the Massachusetts Sixteenth, was killed in the Richmond battle. Col. EDWARD W. HINKS, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, was wounded. The reported loss of the Twenty-second Massachusetts is 250 in killed, wounded and missing; that of the Massachusetts Ninth, 311. The Eleventh also suffered severely, having only four line officers left.

The National loss is stated at 15,000. The loss of officers in the Massachusetts regiments engaged is very great.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 3.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* has arrived here, with a large number of soldiers wounded in the recent great battle before Richmond.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE PRELIMINARY FIGHTING.

From the Richmond *Whig*, of Friday last, (27th inst.,) we obtain the following interesting items:

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

"Yesterday afternoon an engagement opened a few miles northeast of the city, which we have no reason to doubt is the beginning of the great conflict that is to decide the fate of this capital, and, perhaps, of the Confederacy itself. The cannonading, till an hour or more after dark, was quick and heavy, exceeding in rapidity and volume that at Seven Pines. Not a word from the field has reached the city. The reason probably is, that the attack was made and the fight waged on the enemy's rear. The city is confident and calm.

LATER.

Information came to hand last night that the attack was made by Gen. A. P. HILL's Division on the enemy's position near the Meadow Bridge, about 3 o'clock. The enemy recoiled, leaving a battery, as is reported, in the hands of our troops.

Retreating about two miles, the enemy made a stand in their intrenchments at Mechanicsville, and [illegible] for two or three hours. [illegible] they could not stand the impetuous onset of our [illegible] troops, and again broke and made for the [illegible] body of McCLELLAN's army, leaving three [illegible] [illegible]. We have the upperside of [illegible]. The battle opens gloriously. May this morning's sun be our sun of Austerlitz.

THE FIGHT ON WEDNESDAY.

We are permitted to take the following extract from a letter from a member of a company of the Forty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, dated yesterday:

"We have had nothing to eat since yesterday morning, and then only a slice of bread and a cup of coffee to each of us. We had to lie all day in the sun. The Yankees were shelling us most of the time, but did not hurt us. About 5 o'clock P. M., we were ordered to fix bayonets and charge the Yankees—that is, five companies of our regiment (the Twelfth Virginia)—the other position being held as a reserve and support for our artillery. We had to charge across a wheat field about three-quarters of a mile. The Yankees were under cover, in a dense wood, and at least eight to our one.

"We crossed the field with a yell, and so quick and unexpected was the movement that the Yankees broke and fled, but not until many of them had been made to bite the dust. I don't mean that our battalion did all this. We were nobly aided by the Forty-eighth North Carolina and Fourth Georgia. The woods were filled with the dead and wounded Yankees. None of our company were killed, but seven were wounded: Sergeant Wm. Woodson, in the knee; R. [illegible], through the lungs, mortally; J. B. Old, in calf of leg; A. Gathwright, in small of back, seriously; John Leatmont, in arm; Sergeant John E. Loughton, slightly, in leg; David Wilson, in foot, slightly. We took some twenty or thirty prisoners.

"We have been unable to obtain any further particulars of the fighting in the early part of the day, and until the Generals in command concede some facilities to reporters and correspondents of the Press, will have to trust to chance for whatever news we may obtain from the lines.

The Forty-eighth North Carolina, alluded to in the above extract, is a new regiment, commanded by Col. HILL. The regiment marched from the Capitol-square, Wednesday morning, about 8 o'clock, and went into action soon after reaching the lines. About twenty of the regiment were killed, and a considerable number wounded, including Major HOLPE, who was struck in the right foot by a ball.

Early Wednesday morning 'Long Tom' again appeared on the Yankee breastworks, north of the Williamsburgh road, and demolished a considerable portion of the intrenchments. The Yankees fled in dismay from the shells of this powerful engine. The gun was manned, we learn, by Capt. SNOWDEN ANDREWS' Artillerists, the infantry support being a portion of Gen. PRYOR's Brigade."

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FIRST IN THE FIELD.

In view of the menacing attitude of the Yankees and their degraded foreign mercenaries in front of our city, the *President of the Confederate States has, we learn, communicated to the heads of the different Departments a request that their respective employes should form themselves into a battalion, or into separate companies, to coöperate with our fellow-citizens* in the defense of Richmond, in such manner, not incompatible with the discharge of their official duty, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Yesterday, the first [illegible] to this patriotic end, was formed in the General Post-office Department. At an early hour of the day a meeting of all the officers connected with that department was convened by the direction of the Acting Postmaster General, Hon. H. St. GEORGE OFFUTT, and was organized by calling that officer to the chair. After eloquently explaining the object of the meeting, and communicating the wishes of the President, a company was at once formed, to which no name has yet been given, though we are informed it will probably be the Reagan Rifles. The following are the officers elected: Captain, JOHN L. HARRELL, Alabama; First Lieutenant, B. FULLER, North Carolina; Second Lieutenant, J. FRANK BOONE, Maryland; Third Lieutenant, T. D. [illegible], Alabama.

GEN. GREGG'S BRIGADE.

Gen. GREGG's Brigade is now composed of the following regiments, which average over 1,000 men each: First South Carolina Volunteers, Col. D. H. HAMILTON; Twelfth South Carolina Volunteers, Col. E. EDWARDS; Thirteenth South Carolina Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. D. BARNES; Fourteenth South Carolina Volunteers, Col. S. McGOWAN; Rifle Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. J. FOSTER MARSHALL. To this brigade two batteries are attached—Col. MARMADUKE JOHNSON's Richmond Battery, and Capt. CRENSHAW's Richmond Battery.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Late advices from Pensacola state that quite a number of Federal vessels are lying in the harbor, and that there is a pretty large force of sick and rather a slender force of well men in and near the city. The enemy have thrown up formidable intrenchments around the city, extending from the beach above and below, and with but one or two passages through which admission or exit may be had. These entrances are strictly sentineled.

ANOTHER BATTALION.

Secretary of War, GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, has requested Gov. LETCHER to allow the militia called out in the city of Richmond to volunteer in the battalion authorized to be raised by Capt. ELLIOTT, for local service within the circuit of the redoubts around Richmond and Manchester.

The battalion will consist of five companies of one hundred men each; will be mustered into the Confederate service, and will, in addition to their pay in the Confederate army, receive a bounty from the City Government of $20 per month to each non-commissioned officer and private.

They will be charged with the important duty of guarding the bridges, prisons, public and private property, and with maintaining order in the city.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The hospitals in and around Charlottesville are filled with the wounded soldiers of JACKSON's command, and they continue to arrive.

THE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Effect of the Times Account of the Battle.

The first and only thorough and reliable account of the fearful struggle through which the Army of the Potomac has just passed, was published in the TIMES of yesterday.

The details fell upon the community with the most disheartening effect, and produced a shock which has never before been felt.

Probably the first thing done on Thursday morning by nine-tenths of the citizens of New-York was to open and glance through the paper that they might learn of the state of affairs with the army. Those who had the TIMES were informed; others were not.

All over the City, in Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, and Jersey City, the greatest excitement prevailed. Hope, that the account was exaggerated, struggled with the fear that all was not yet told, and the most gloomy forebodings were uppermost in the minds of the majority.

The TIMES office was thronged by those who had heard of, but had not seen the account, and thousands of extras were sold in addition to the vast regular edition of the morning.

One of the correspondents of the paper was known to be in the City, and the editorial rooms were besieged by anxious parents, brothers and wives, who sought confirmation of the reports concerning the fate of their relatives, who desired to know the worst, and to be kept from further suspense about their friends.

Some of these went away rejoicing, for of the safety of their friends they were assured; while the sad countenances of others were made sadder yet by the narration of details which placed the death or wounding of their loved ones facts beyond further question.

At a public resort in Brooklyn there was gathered quite a little crowd of gentlemen to whom one of the group was reading the graphic account given in the TIMES by "E. S." Until the description was ended all kept quiet, and then one person said, "Well, that may be so, but these first accounts are always greatly exaggerated, you know, and I think we'll find matters better than this correspondent says." To this a well-known clergyman of the City, who formed one of the listeners said, "Gentlemen, that letter is signed 'E. S.,' and is from a man whose probity and veracity are unquestioned, who writes the truth and nothing else. Whenever I see a statement signed by him, I know what to believe, and there is no use in blinking these facts. We are badly whipped, and all we have to do is to rise up *en masse*, make another effort, let the Government see that we are in earnest, that we mean *war*, and I think we will have no cause to regret it."

On the ferryboat *Union*, the passengers were gathered about three gentlemen, who were excitedly discussing the effect which the disastrous news will have upon recruiting. Said one: "If the account in the TIMES of to-day is correct—and I see no reason to doubt it, for it is full of details—I'll bet my head that LINCOLN not only won't get 300,000 men, but he won't get 30,000 men." "Nonsense," said his friend; "the news of the defeat of the army of the Potomac will sting our people like the bite of a serpent. It was so after the Bull Run defeat; and I am of the opinion that men will crowd the recruiting stations, anxious and eager to show to the world generally, and the South particularly, that this rebellion must be stopped."

At this one of the outside listeners said, interrupting: "For one, I believe in Mayor WOOD's words, though not with the meaning he desired to convey. I believe we must have a change of measures or a change of men. Either the President must announce that he is determined to go to work in earnest, or else that he is disappointed in the way this campaign is managed, and will put some one else at the head of the army. Otherwise, I believe he will get no recruits." This was [illegible] of satisfaction, and seemed to be the prevalent feeling of that particular crowd.

In Wall-street excited groups met everywhere and at every corner; in each the one topic was the "great battle," the "great battle." Speculations as to the course of France and England, as to the dread possibility of further disaster, as to McCLELLAN's next movement, and so on, *ad infinitum*, were current and indulged in by all.

They would have been glad to disbelieve the story; but it was told too well, entered too minutely into details and facts, to be set aside, and, as a consequence, was credited universally.

In the Park a company of youthful cadets attracted a large and admiring crowd—a crowd of the floating population from whose lips fell many curious remarks about the battle and its results. Many were talking of going into the army at once, others were fighting (verbally) about the "strategic movement," others blamed the President for not giving the young Napoleon more troops, others hurrahed yet for the old flag, and predicted its eventual success, and others yet did not hesitate to avow themselves believers in the Star of the South to this extent—that having won so great a victory they were deserving of recognition at once.

At CROOK & DUFF's the usual 12 o'clock gathering convened at about 10 A. M. Blood ran high—McClellan and Anti-McClellan, confidence and suspicion, sorrow and slimly-disguised joy, had their consultations and their squabbles, as together they took the mutual "smash."

In many places we heard the question of possible and probable recognition discussed. Those who two weeks since would not dare to say a word about the impolicy of the peninsular movements, whose mouths were closed concerning the rights of the South, did not hesitate in a certain half-and-half way to express the opinion that so soon as the news could be gotten across the ocean the Confederacy will be recognized. Saying, too, that they really could not see upon what ground it could be denied them.

Bull Run they say was a Union rout, Corinth a mismanaged occupation, Ball's Bluff a slaughter-house, Williamsburgh a victory on paper, and the last movement a terrible disturbance of the confidence of the people. Upon whom to lay the responsibility no set of men agreed. The plans of McCLELLAN, the inaction of STANTON, the non-reinforcement by the President, the possible weakness of the troops. Who? What? Where? *No one knew, no one could decide, though every one had his opinion and his say.*

It was the good fortune of the TIMES to present the first and best account of the battle, it was all the Times could do, all the people [illegible] they came insisting that there must be more and secret information, which if made public would console the great grief of the people, or overwhelm them with disgrace.

The Effect of the War News in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 3.

The war news received up to 2 o'clock to-day caused a temporary depression in the Stock Market. United States 7 3-10 opened at 103¼, fell to 100, and closed at 100½. After the Board there was better feeling, and large lots of Government loan sold at 101 to 101¼.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH

Military Parade—The Pyrotechnic Displays—Orators of the Day, &c.

To-day is the Eighty-sixth Anniversary of our National Independence. Notwithstanding the war and the great interest our citizens feel therein, arrangements for the proper celebration of the day have not been forgotten. At sunrise a salute will be fired at the Battery, and the National Standard hoisted; at noon a National salute of 34 guns will be fired. At 8 o'clock A. M., those regiments forming a part of the First Division, not absent at the seat of war, will form a line on Fourteenth-street, near Broadway. The following is a list of the regiments belonging to the First Division, National Guard, S. N. Y., with those *corps* that are absent, mentioned:

FIRST BRIGADE,

Commanded by Col. POSTLEY, of Third Hussars.
First Regiment Cavalry, Col. U. U. PRICE.
Third Regiment Hussars, Capt. JOHN BUDKE.
Second and Seventy-first Regiments of Infantry, at the seat of war.

SECOND BRIGADE,

Commanded by Brig.-Gen. CHARLES YATES.
Fourth Regiment Artillery, Col. HENCKEN.
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Col. BURGER.
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Maj. RATHBUN.

THIRD BRIGADE, GEN. HALL.

Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, all at seat of war.

FOURTH BRIGADE, GEN. EWEN.

Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments of Infantry, all absent at seat of war.

Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD will be in command. On the formation of line, the Division will pass down Broadway to the City Hall, and there be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council at 10 o'clock. A number of juvenile soldiers called the "Cuban Institute Cadets," from New-Hamburgh, will join in the procession.

ORATIONS.

At the Cooper Institute a patriotic meeting will be held, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the especial care of the members of the Common Council. His Honor the Mayor will preside. The following is the order of exercises:

Music............................"Hail Columbia."
Prayer............................Rev. WM. H. BOOLE.
Song............................Union Glee Club.
Declaration of Independence...Read By GEORGE H. MOORE, Esq., Secretary Historical Society.
Music............................Band.
Poem............................Hon. A. J. H. DUGANNE.
Song............................Union Glee Club.
Oration............................Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.
Music............................Band.
Song............................Union Glee Club.
Benediction.
Music............................Band.

The members of Tammany Society hold a meeting during the morning, and at 1 o'clock the Grand Sachem, NELSON J. WATERBURY, will deliver the opening address. Judge CHARLES P. DALY will then follow with the principal oration. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. GEORGE McLEAN. ELIZA COOK's "Ode to WASHINGTON" will be recited by Mr. HOSEA B. PERKINS, and Mr. HENRY W. MORFORD will read an original patriotic poem. The celebration at the Wigwam will conclude with a dinner, enlivened with toasts and music.

At the City Hall, the Society of Cincinnati meet at 12 o'clock, when the Hon. HAMILTON FISH presides.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have so arranged that the children on Randall's Island shall endeavor to celebrate the "Fourth" with a proper amount of patriotism. Out of their private purses the Commissioners have furnished torpedoes and crackers, and have arranged the following programme for the children to deliver:

Opening Address............Master M. Daily.
Chant—"America"............All the Children.
Address............President Draper.
Song—"Where Liberty Dwells"....All the Children.
Reading of the Declaration of Independence.
Oration............Master J. Daily.
Song—"Flag of the Free"............The Girls.
Address............Master H. Cartel.
Song—"Our Flag is There"............All the Children.
Dialogue............Masters Daily and Masterson.
Song—"On ye Patriots"............All the Children.
Dialogue............Masters Briggs and McLaughlin.
Song—"Where Liberty Dwells"....All the Children.
Dialogue............Masters Thomas and Gillespie.
Song—"Freedom's Rally"............The Girls.
Finale—"Ellsworth Avengers."

THE PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY.

The display of fireworks will be equal, if it does not surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in this City. Of the $8,000 appropriated by the Common Council for the proper celebration of the day, $6,000 have been expended upon fireworks. Messrs. EDGE, of Jersey City, are the manufacturers. At dusk they will be let off at the following places:

City Hall	$[illegible]50	Franklin-street and West Broadway	$250
Liberty-square	400	Mount Morris-square	250
Tompkins-square	400	Hamilton-square	250
Madison-square	400	Thirty-fourth-st., between Eighth and Ninth avenues	250
Jackson-square	400	Union Market-square	200
East Broadway [illegible] Grand-street	400	[illegible] and Spring streets	200
Battery	400	Tenth-av. and Bloomingdale Road	150
Seventh-avenue and Forty-third-street	250	Randall's Island	150
Hammersley and Houston streets	250		
Manhattanville	250		

Subjoined are the names of the fireworks that will be displayed at the places mentioned below:

City Hall.—Passion Flower; Star of Independence; Queen of the Mist; Magic Star, with five changes; Endless Saxon Chain; Rayonant Sun; Magician's Circle; American Coat-of-Arms; Steamer *Minnesota*, with motto "Constitution;" Scroll Quadrille; Fairies' Frolics; Flights of Birds of Paradise; Shield of Our Union; Triple Cross of Malta; Monument of Pharaoh; Illuminated Green Tree; Naval Engagement, *Monitor* vs. *Merrimac*; Grand Temple of Liberty.

Battery.—Fairies' Frolic; Star of America; Saturn and Satellites; Star of Independence; Chinese Bower; Kaleidescope; Cross of Malta; Steamship; Yew Tree; Cascade; Scroll Pyramid.

Madison-square.—Cascade; Chinese Bower; Maltese Cross; Zania Peruvia; Saturn and his Satellites; Yew Tree; Star of Independence; Polka Dance and Colored Battery; Persian Rose; Kaleidescope; Fairies' Frolic; Persian Flower; Liberty and Justice; Star of America; Temple of Liberty; Grand Mosaic Battery.

Jackson-square.—Japanese Glory; Indian Palmetto; Zania Peruvia; Persian Rose; Star of Independence; Maltese Cross; Yew Tree; Tribute to Ceres; Passion Flower; Scroll Quadrille; Eagle and Colored Battery; American Coat-of-Arms.

Tompkins-square.—Cascade; Persian Rose; Star of America; Magic Star; Fairies' Frolic; Polka Dance and Colored Battery; Passion Flower; Chinese Bower; Date Tree; Yew Tree; Saturn and Sattelites; Rose of Pekin; Grand Temple (figure of WASHINGTON in the arch) with Grand Mosaic Battery.

Franklin-street and West Broadway.—Japanese Glory, India Palmetto, Scroll Quadrille, Star of America, Rosette red, white and blue, Shield of our Union, Yew Tree, Tribute to Ceres, Magic Star, Cascade, Zania Peruvia, Scroll, Pyramid, Goddess of Liberty, Grand Masonic Battery.

Seventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street.—Passion Flower, Fairies' Frolics, Maltese Cross, Magic Star, Cascade, Yew Tree, Kaleidoscope, Polka Dance and and Colored Battery, Chinese Bower, Persian Rose, Star of Independence, American Coat-of-Arms.

Hammersley and Houston streets.—Date Tree, India Palmetto, Persian Rose, Star of America, Cascade, Yew Tree, Tribute to Ceres, Eagle Pyramid, Japanese Glory, Scroll Quadrille, Zania Peruvia, Polka Dance and Colored Battery, Shield of our Union.

TRINITY CHIMES.

For the first time in many years, New-Yorkers will miss the chimes of "Trinity," on this our National Holiday. It was the intention to have given an unusually long and varied programme, Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, the well-known ringer, having prepared one for the occasion. "*Man proposes, God disposes.*" At the commencement of the week Mr. AYLIFFE was taken sick, and is unable to leave his room. Consequently, as he is the only man in New-York that can ring the bells, &c., the "Trinity" will have to do without the chimes.

ILLUMINATIONS.

Many of our principal buildings will be illuminated. TAYLOR's saloon on Broadway will be brilliantly lighted up. On the front of the building are thirty-four stars, each one of which when lighted will have nearly a hundred jets of gas, making the street in the vicinity nearly as light as day.

EXCURSIONS.

Those who wish to escape from the heat and dust of the City and the noise of fire-crackers, have an admirable opportunity for doing so. By referring to our advertising columns it will be found that there are excursions to all places of popular resort within an easy distance of New-York. In most cases the excursionists will have returned in ample time to witness the display of fireworks in the evening.

THE THEATRES.

Managers of theatres and places of amusement are doing their best to amuse our holiday folk to-day. Performances at nearly all the houses will be given twice a day, afternoon and evening. At Nixon's Cremorne Gardens, one of the most delightful places in the City to visit, performances will take place every hour. Mlle. PATTI will sing the National Anthem; Señorita CUBAS appears in a new ballet, and several other performances equally delightful will take place.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, at Laura Keene's Theatre appears in two new pieces, both afternoon and evening. So great has been the desire to see this charming actress in something else besides "Fanchon," that no doubt the house will be crowded.

At the Winter Garden, two grand entertainments will be given; in the afternoon, at 2; in the evening, at 8 P. M. Union songs, sentiments, processions, and tableaux are promised.

A performance takes place, both afternoon and evening, at Mary Provost's Olympic, when "Andy Blake," "Nature and Philosophy," and a new play called "Unequal Marriage," will be given.

This evening three pieces will be played by the FLORENCES at Wallack's Theatre. "The Returned Volunteer," "Thrice Married," and "Lord Finigan." In the second piece Mrs. FLORENCE assumes five or six different characters.

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS appears this evening as *Pauline*, in the musical drama of the "National Guard," at Niblo's Garden. It will be followed by the splendid dancing of GALETTI; the whole to conclude with the National allegory of "Washington."

Performances take place afternoon and evening a CHRISTY's Opera-house, No. 585 Broadway. GEORGE CHRISTY is one of the funniest and best of Ethiopian minstrels on the stage.

In the lecture-room at BARNUM's performances take place hourly throughout the day. The American Lambert, weighing 685 pounds, and Miss JANE CAMPBELL, weighing 618 pounds, will also be on exhibition together with Commodore NUTT; *Ned*, the learned seal; and the other curiosities of the Museum.

The National Anniversary in Brooklyn.

The celebration exercises pertaining to the National Anniversary were commenced on Wednesday in the Public Schools, and were continued through yesterday. The exercises at all the schools were patriotic and interesting, and particularly at School No. 1, corner of Concord and Adams streets, where thirty young misses read in unison the Declaration of Independence.

The programme for the city celebration to-day is announced as follows: A National salute will be fired on Fort Greene at sunrise, at noon and at sunset. At the same hours in the day the bells throughout the city will be rung for half an hour. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks, under direction of the Common Council Committee, at Fort Greene, and upon the Union Base Ball grounds in the Eastern District. At Fort Greene the display will consist of the following pieces:

GRAND SEAL OF MALTA.

This splendid piece opens with a sexagon vertical wheel, with crimson and green centre, mutating to the above design, composed of beautiful colored lance work in the most elegant and chaste manner, mutating to a magnificent battery of crimson, green, blue and yellow fires in splendid profusion.

PERUVIAN CROSS.

This splendid piece commences with a brilliant sun of Chinese and Maltese fires, with crimson rose in the centre, changing to a green centre, mutating to the Peruvian cross of brilliant Chinese gerbs and splendid colored saxons, heavily marooned.

INDIAN PALMETTO.

This beautiful piece of pyrotechny commences with sexagon vertical wheel of Chinese and radiant fires, opening with splendid green centre and crimson centre-piece, mutating to the Indian palmetto of dazzling brilliancy, composed of Chinese gerbs, interspersed with saxons, richly colored, terminating with a *feu-de-joie!*

TRIBUTE OF CERES AND POLKA DANCE.

This elegant and new piece in the pyrotechnic art commences with a Hexagon Vertical Wheel of Maltese fires, with crimson and yellow rose, changing to the Tribute of Ceres, composed of brilliant Chinese gerbes, forming a beautiful cross-fire, inclosing Saxon rosettes, and terminating with maroon explosions.

GLORY OF MEXICO.

This superb piece of fireworks commences with a vertical Hexagon wheel of Chinese, radiant, Japanese and Maltese fires, decorated with crimson and green centres, mutating to a splendid glory of brilliant Chinese fires.

THE PRAIRIE ROSE.

Opens with a vertical wheel, in various colored fires, changes to a beautiful prairie rose, concludes with golden fire, reported.

VULCAN'S DELIGHT.

This splendid piece of pyrotechny commences with a sexagon vertical wheel of radiant and Japanese fires and colored rosettes, mutating to the appropriate design called Vulcan's Delight, composed of splendid colored Saxony, Chinese and Japanese fires, forming a most beautiful figure, heavily marooned.

GRAND MOSAIC BATTERY.

Composed of Greek and Roman candles, interspersed with mines of serpents and marooned battery.

GALLOPADE OF SERPENTS.

An extensive turning piece. The centre portion of the device will represent four large serpents, each introducing four smaller ones, turning reversely, assuming a variety of the most lively and fanciful changes; the centre will display a vertical wheel, on a new construction, with various colored flames; the whole concluding with a display of brilliant gerbs, reported.

KALEIDOSCOPE.

This magnificent revolving piece opens with two wheels in contrary directions, with an opaque centre, which suddenly is filled with globes of colored fires, forming and changing each instant to beautiful figures, of all colors and shapes.

UNION.

This beautiful piece opens with a vertical wheel with chameleon centre, changing to a star in diamond lacework, between the points of which will be the word "Union," mutating to a splendid sun of rayonnant fires, thirty feet in diameter, with maroon explosions.

PERSIAN ROSE.

Revolving and stationary jets of colored fires, terminating with maroon explosions.

ILLUMINATED BOMBS.

Casting into the air a bomb to the height of 1,000 feet, which explodes, filling the air with colored stars and streamers.

TEMPLE OF LIBERTY.

This *chef d'œuvre* of pyrotechny begins with an octagon wheel of Chinese, Egyptian and radiant fires, forming all the varied and beautiful changes of the kaleidoscope, mutating to the grand Temple of Liberty, on the dome will be emblazoned in silver lance-work, Union and Constitution, and beneath this, from the capital of one column to the capital of the other, the word "Freedom." The arch will be supported by columns of stars, interspersed with jets of varied colored fires, showing the base, shaft and capitals in bold relief. From the apex of the dome will float the Stars and Stripes in appropriate colors, the whole mutating to an immense diamond and rose piece, running out from the side of the shafts on each side, composed of gerbs of Chinese and brilliants formed in diamond lattice-work, terminating with grand flights of fire, maroons and explosions filling the air with colored stars and streamers, forming one of the grandest and most extensive pieces ever attempted in pyrotechny, exhibiting at one view, over 10,000 square feet of fire of the most brilliant and beautiful colors known in the art.

At the base ball ground, in the Eastern District, the fireworks will be as follows:

1. The Passion Flower, commencing with a vertical wheel of large dimensions, which changes to a beautiful scroll wheel, which again changes to the Passion Flower, in brilliant lances, and is completed by a revolving intersection of brilliant jessamine, with centre of white, yellow, orange, purple, crimson, blue and green fires, surrounded by a magnificent sun of silver fire, terminating in a grand *feu-de-joie*.

2. Crimson Illumination.

3. A beautiful Mechanical Piece, commencing with a horizontal wheel, changing to a vertical globe, which, by their combined motions, will represent the annual and diurnal motions of the earth, and showing the various lines in scarlet, green and purple fires.

4. Flowering Aloe, commences with a vertical wheel on a new construction, which changes to the Flowering Aloe, which again changes to a fiery tree, casting stars of blue, green, purple, white, yellow, orange and blonde fires in every possible direction, filling the air with a brilliant and pleasing sight.

5. The Diamond Star, or star composed of eight large double diamonds, commencing with a circumflex wheel, in purple and yellow, changes to the diamond star, in green, crimson, blue and white lances; concluding with a fixed figure, in brilliant fire, reported.

6. A Beautiful Illuminated Piece, in golden lances, representing a large girandole, adorned with Roman candles casting stars of blue, green, white and purple fires in every possible direction.

7. Gallopade of Serpents, an extensive turning piece. The centre portion of the device will represent four large serpents, each introducing four smaller ones, turning reversely, assuming a variety of the most lively and fanciful changes; the centre will display a vertical wheel, on a new construction, with various colored flames; the whole concluding with a display of brilliant gerbs, reported.

8. The grand volute, beginning with a sun wheel, of various hues and colors, changes to the grand volute, composed of 12 wheels, of every possible color; concludes with a double radius of brilliant fire marooned.

9. A handsome cascade piece, in four mutations; first, a septagonal wheel, in green and gold; second, a tree of Saxon flyers; third, a pyramid of colored wheels; concludes with a cascade, 20 feet in height, in golden shower, reported.

10. The jeweled cross of the Legion of Honor, with aditional decorations, enriched with colored fires, the points of the cross adorned with circles of pearl fire, centered with petit stars, and supported by crimson wheels; conclusively, a splendid figure in brilliant fire.

11. A most superb and extensive mechanical piece, opening with a Circumfused Wheel, changing to an elegant scroll of silver lance-work, surrounded by extensive revolving suns, forming a moving mass of fire—the whole exhibiting at one view all the various colored fires at present known in the art of pyrotechny.

12. The grand finale opens with a Grecian Wheel in pink and sardonyx, which changes to a most superb temple of liberty; on the centre will be placed the motto "Our Union now and Forever," surrounded with appropriate insignia, and crowned by the Genius of America. Fountains of fire will be placed on each side of the piece, throwing out streams of liquid fire, and fire pumps, casting stars of crimson, white amethyst, purple, orange, jacinta, lilac, violet emerald and gold; concluding with a tremendous discharge of rockets, mines, bombshells, and fiery meteors, filling the air with an appearance of the most sublime grandeur.

There will also be set off at intervals, rockets, bomb shells, colored Bengolas, &c.

There will also be a display of fireworks, got up on private account, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Broadway, at the Myrtle-avenue Park, in the Eighth and Ninth Wards, and other sections of the city, by the residents thereof.

An oration will be delivered at Bournonville, and that is the only place in the city where any speaking is announced.

The Sunday Newspaper Train to Albany and Troy.

The Sunday newspaper train on the Hudson River Railroad has evidently proved a decided success. The demand for news along the line of the railway on Sunday exceeds the anticipations of the projectors of the movement, and the more enterprising of the Sunday Press are reaping a harvest in the demand made for papers at the various stations. It is expected the Sunday train will be a permanent institution, and one which the people inhabiting the suburbs will not willingly do away with.

[Advertisement.]

The March of Events is not more striking than is the wonderful superiority in the style and appearance of KNOX's Summer Hats over those of other and less liberal dealers. Gentlemen of good taste and judgment always go to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., to obtain a fashionable chapeau, and it is as far ahead of competition as the telegraph is ahead of a three cent root-beer peddler's donkey.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,

20 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Performances every hour to-day at BARNUM's. Great times there. The wonders at all hours, and great crowds, too.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE! FIRE!!—Fire-works in every part of the City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, may be seen to-night from the top of Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

FARM FOR SALE ON SENECA LAKE.—We would call attention to an advertisement in to-day's paper of the sale of a farm to take place on the 8th of July next.

Passengers Arrived.

In Br. schr. Levi Rowe, from Cat Island—S. M. Eldridge, Robert Zabriskie, Robert Wiley, G. W. Totten.
In bark M. E. Trout, from Trinidad, Cuba—J. E. Morse, Walter M. Ritchie.
In bark Morning Star, from Sagua—James Holden.
In brig Henrietta, from Aux Cayes—Mr. Sanford, Mr. Delan and family.
In brig Golden Lead, from New-Orleans—J. Hoberley, Mr. Eberhardt, S. Curley.

Passengers Sailed.

In U. S. steamship Marion, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Thos. M. Cash, Mrs. Livingston, Edward Schrimer, Albert Brett, P. Farrelly, L. Scipple, J. Wischan, J. D. Garvy, Richard A. Clancey, William Sam, S. Disney, Louis Schmeder, A. Winckemann, lady, child and servant, M. Dowlin, Mrs. A. P. Dowlin, M. Roux, A. C. Berry, Mrs. J. B. Bromley and daughter, Henry Schuber, P. E. Fett, Robert King, D. C. Lowber, W. Mitchell, M. A. Minner, R. W. Montgomery, W. S. Toole, Robert C. Davis, Francis Cuneo, H. F. Simroken, W. W. McCullough, J. A. Dessamus, Mrs. M. S. Wafford, Daniel Harrison, Mr. De Reviere.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets...... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 11 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 04 | Gov. Island. 12 53 | Hell Gate.... 2 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 3.

Cleared.

Ship Cyclone, Ingersoll, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.
Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Urania, Cooper, Cape Town, C. J. & F. W. Coggill.
Brig Quango, (Br.,) Brown, Sydney, C. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.
Schooners Almon Bacon, Baker, Boston, H. S. Rackett; Abby Brackett, Cobb, Vera Cruz, Metcalf & Duncan.
Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Daylight, Commander Lockwood, Beaufort, N. C., June 30, at 8 A. M. July 2, at 3:40 A. M., off the Woodlands, spoke ship Lawrence, Johnson, from Liverpool May 18, in distress, who reported having been ashore the night previous and leaking badly. Sent seven men aboard of her to assist in working ship into port.

Steamer H. C. Hall, Bell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship E. H. Taylor, Lord, London, and 32 ds. from the Isle of Wight, with mdse. and 30 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Has had westerly winds the entire passage. June 22, lat. 46 50, lon. 49, passed a large number of icebergs.

Ship Stephen Crowell, Burgess, Londonderry 36 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. June 26, lat. 42 [illegible], lon. [illegible] 21, was in co. with ship Maid of Orleans, bound W.

Ship D. H. Watjen, (Brem.,) Bastjer, Liverpool 45 ds., with salt to Chas. Luling.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool June 3, with mdse. and 383 passengers C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Glasgow May 18, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Ship George Peabody, (of Boston,) Howes, Liverpool May 19, with coal to master.

Ship Addison, (of Boston,) Pike, Boston June 22, in ballast to W. H. Riversmith.

Ship Wm. Witheriee, (of Castine,) Eustis, Trapani via Boston June 26, with salt to Southard, Wright & Hussey.

Ship Cerra Linn, Luce, Glasgow 45 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. From lon. 47 to 43, and lat. 46 30, passed a great many icebergs. June 23, lat. 46 [illegible], lon. 57, spoke fishing schr. Albatross, of Plymouth, with 1,500 fish, bound to Grand Bank. 21st, lat. 44 50, lon. 56, spoke fishing schr. White Foam, of Thomaston, with 500 quintals fish.

Ship Gorilla, (Br., of Liverpool,) George, Liverpool 42 ds., with salt to Williams & Guion. Had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Ship Consignment, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Tukey, Antwerp 33 ds., in ballast and 1 passenger to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had heavy westerly gales to lon. 45; since, light westerly winds and calms.

Ship E. Z. Chandler, Liverpool 48 ds., with coal to Zerega & Co. Had heavy weather. June 19, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Altevela, of Providence, with 7,000 fish.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, Liverpool May 16, with mdse. and 25 passengers to C. Grinnell. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Universe, Wells, Liverpool May 25, with mdse. and 550 passengers to Williams & Guion. Two deaths and 2 births.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Chase, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage; blew away foretopsail and received other damage.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, Glasgow and Greenock June 1, with mdse. and 5 passengers to Wm. Nelson & Sons. July 1, Highlands, bearing W. by N. 105 miles, took a pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Bark War Hawk, (Br.,) of Shoreham, Williams, Cardiff, mdse., 15th, with 318 tons coal, to Kunhardt & Co.; experienced heavy gales from S. S. W. to N. W., with much rain and high cross sea from all points of the compass. May 22, had a hard gale from W. N. W., during which lost flying jibboom, stove starboard side of cook-house, &c. all boats, had another hard gale from [illegible] which the bark making very bad weather [illegible] was compelled to keep steering almost constantly, the bark making very bad weather [illegible] and aft, which stood the pumps and [illegible] for weather; 8th inst., lat. 42 [illegible], lon. [illegible], heavy gale from S. E. W. N. N. W., [illegible] close-reefed foretopsail [illegible] at 8 P. M. [illegible] longboat out of the chocks; stove port side of cook-house, and carrying [illegible] everything moveable about decks [illegible] falling to 29 88. During the gale 11th inst., while running with a strong wind from East, under the topsails and foresail, run into a calm and then got a light breeze from West. At 2 A. M. the ship was suddenly taken aback by a hurricane from N. E. which threw her on her beam ends, filling her deck and split the foresail. It lasted until noon. Since then, 11th inst., the weather has been [illegible] settled.

Schr. Orozco, Graves, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Lucy, Blake, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Phenix, Hamilton, Stamford, in ballast.

SAILED—Steamship Marion, for New-Orleans; U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue; steamship Parkersburgh, New-Orleans; U. S. hospital ship Enterprise, Fortress Monroe.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Flora Southard, from West Indies.
Brig Milwaukee, from Sagua.—Both by pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5.
Ship Lawrence, Johnson, Liverpool May 18; is leaking badly, having been ashore under the Woodlands night of 2d inst.
Ship Caroline, Samuelson, Newcastle May 23.
Brem bark Ottilie, Dannemann, from Bremen May 28.
Br. brig Lady Mulgrave, from Pictou.
Also, 2 barks.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Oriole, at Pier No. 2 North River, is now loading subsistence stores, and will sail this evening for Fortress Monroe. Among her stores are 1,000 bbls. of potatoes.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, June 22, bark D. Jex, Guido, for Bremen, ldg.; brigs Thomas Owen, for New-York, do.; Ocean Traveler, for do. do.; Meteor, for do. do.
At Barbados, June 16, bark H. Trowbridge, Jones, disch.; schr. Margaretta, do. do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK

PALE XXX ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both popular and economical. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor and zest is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.

SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,

OR SINGLY $1 75 EACH.

MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,

With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $28 PER DOZEN.

Very Strong Shirts, my own make

SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,

OR SINGLY $1 20 EACH.

LINEN SHIRTS,

TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.

SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.

COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 25c., 38c., 50c., 63c. and 75c.
HALF-HOSE, $2 50 to $3 25 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, [illegible]
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, $1.

S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,

NO. 387 BROADWAY,

Between White and Walker sts.

CENTRAL PARK PLEASURE BOATS.—The small fleet of neat and attractive boats, (some 20 in number,) in daily use on the lake, invite both old and young to the rare treat of a quiet sail on its placid waters, where fleet and joyous hours are whiled away, under the soft influence of the Saturday concerts; this being the only spot in the City where there is perfect refuge from the annoyance of pistols and squibs.

Boats with red flag run at intervals of about 5 minutes, making trips near two miles in extent, in from 25 to 30 minutes.

Charge for each person, 10 cents; charge for children under 12 years, 5 cents.

Boats with blue flag may be hired by parties for a trifle more than the above rates.

ASTONISHING!—THE SUCCESS OF DR. BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR, immediately alleviating the pains produced by corns, bunions, &c., is indeed astonishing after everything else has failed. Those afflicted will find immediate and complete relief by using the Alleviator. 25c., 50c., and $1 per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Office, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN, OF MANY years' experience, wishes a situation as competent seamstress, dressmaker and fine sewer; has been on the continent several times. Address M. C., Box No. 160 Times Office.